NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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'INSIDE STORY' OF PLAN TO PUT U.S. IN WAR

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Dinner Chat

A Good Suggestion

"As One who supports Father Coughlin's program and enjoys reading the National Weekly founded by him, I wish to offer a plan which will get many more people to read Social Justice and most likely bring a considerable increase in circulation and subscriptions," writes a New York reader whom we thank for the suggestion.

He goes on:

"Here is how I will, as long as possible, be doing my part towards putting the plan into operation:

"Each week I will purchase 8 to 10 copies of Social Justice from the first one I see selling them in New York City. On my way to business I will carry several copies with me.

"While riding on the train, sitting in the lunchroom or resting on a bench in the park, I will spend some time reading Social Justice. In doing so, the eyes of other individuals will be glancing at what I am reading. To anybody who appears interested, I will hand that person my copy of Social Justice, free of charge, requesting the recipient to read the magazine and, after so doing, to please give it to another individual who might also be interested in the valuable information in this great National Weekly.

"I suggest that 100,000 supporters of Social Justice render their services in accordance with this plan."

We know of scores who already do share the rare privilege they have in Social Justice information with others not so fortunate. Members of the staff, of course, have done this for years. New readers are always grateful for being introduced to its contents.

It seems to us our New York reader has a valuable suggestion, especially since Father Coughlin has been denied access to his Sunday afternoon radio network.

Let's thank — and emulate — this reader.

' ' '

Boston Party

A Banquet and ball in honor of Father Coughlin's birthday, under auspices of Boston's Social Justice Study Clubs, is announced for Hotel Westminster, Copley Square, Boston, on the evening of Thursday, October 24. The Rev. Edward F. Brophy, pastor of Precious Blood Church, Long Island, New York, will be guest speaker.

As capacity of the banquet hall is limited to 500 guests and tickets are selling rapidly, early reservations are necessary. They can be made through telephones: Arnold 2119; Highlands 3659; or Highlands 5053. Peter MacDonald, 179 Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass., is chairman of the publicity committee.

' ' '

Cleveland Party

"What's wrong with the friends of Father Coughlin?" asks a Cleveland writer, who adds: "The reason I ask this question is that we see no attention being paid to Father Coughlin's birthday, October 25th.

"Well, you can put this in your Social Justice National Weekly that there is going to be at least one party in the city of Cleveland, in honor of Father Coughlin's birthday, October 25th, at Germania Turnverein hall, 1622 East 55th Street, sponsored by friends of Father Coughlin.

"Let's get going and do something!"

Those interested are asked to phone Ce. 1636 or call at the home of P. J. Diederich, 1582 East 85, Cleveland, Ohio.

SOCIAL JUSTICE regards the propaganda exposure by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* as of such import to the people of this country that we are holding out 5 pages of this week's contents to give the widest possible disseminating of its information.

This is twice within as many months that the St. Louis newspaper has dared to counter the "popular" current to be true to the crusading courage of its famous founder.

We think it was a national service for Senator Bennett Champ Clark to record it in the *Congressional Record*, to which we are indebted for this quotation.

We urge every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE not only to read but to PRESERVE this remarkable information.

The article appears on page 12 and succeeding pages of this week's edition.

Pete's All for Peace

Hello Folks:

Well, fan my brow, if it isn't time f'r annuther call! I've been so very busy these days that I'd justa 'bout f'rgotten that there was ennythin' in th' whole wide world but our buildin' project. It's comin' along very well, 'n I think it's gonna be a big 'provemunt.

'S a matteruvfakt, I'm hopin' we have a strike 'r somethin' t' delay finishin' it, 'cause since it's been goin' on I haven't hadda worry 'bout dodgin' th' bathtub 'r ennything unplezant atall. Th' only hitch in it s'far's I'm konserned is my meals—I get 'em whenever I c'n—th' kookin' departmunt, as y' c'n well eemajun is slightly outta joint.

A cuppla days we all hadda eat out. Boy, was that fun!

' ' '

Well, while I was havin' a taste uv freedum, 'n th' men were comin' 'n out leevin' th' gate opun, I took advantuge uv it 'n wanderd out when nobuddy was lookin'. Take it from me, my fellow puppies—crime doesn't pay. I know—I have a cuppla good reminders that 're smartin' yet.

Yep, y'rs truly thought he'd see th' world by himself while he could sneak a chance — I guess I kinda remembered Daddy Schwartz' father takin' a walk f'r himself, but, havin' only a one track mind, 'n that not so good at times, I clean f'rgot about th' Senyer Schwartz gettin' hisself lost.

Gee, I was havin' a swell time. All th' trees down th' street looked so much better'n those I have in my yard, 'n th' curtains 'n lamps 'n those cute little ornamunts th' folks're puttin' in th' windas these days seemed so much nicer'n th' fixin's we have at home that I jus' f'rgot all about time 'n miles 'n all that kinda thing.

Boy, I hope y' don't tell Mother Coughlin 'bout what I said 'bout her things not bein' as nice's other peepuls. She won't like it—but I'm tryin' t' get th' idea akross that —well—y' know how it is. My sekretary unnerstands, 'cause she said she was the same way when she was a littul girl. She said she never minded helpin' her girl frien's do their dishes but she hated t' wash 'n dry their own at home, 'cause th' flowers on th' naybers' dishes were always so much prettier'n those on th' famly's plates. So I guess it's just that way. Some put it this way—th' grass on th' other side uv th' fence is always greener — 'n whoever said it first, shure enuf knew how it is.

Well, like all those who kick over th' traces, I got inta trouble. 'N I didn't do ennything—at least I don't think I did. I jus' walked up th' street 'n met annuther one uv my kind — only he wasn't a Great Dane—he was just a dog, 'n smaller'n I am.

I wanted t' be frien'ly, bein' in a happy, carefree mood, but I guess I met up with an ol' grouch uv a dog 'cause he took one look at me—I guess he was sizin' me up, lookin' f'r my vulneruble spot—he was smart enuf t' know that even big dogs have 'em—'n boy, he flew at me all growls 'n snorts 'n teeth 'n his hair up on his back. Boy, he took me so by s'prize I'm not over it yet 'n neither are my ears, which poor, floppy things he gotta hold uv 'n try's I might, I couldn't get him off. We went around in sirkles 'n I was gettin' mighty tipsy from jus' that 'n I thought it was th' end uv me f'r shure. We made such a rumpus that we had th' whole nayberhood out 'n finully one uv th' men jumped into th' frakus 'n pulled my asalunt off my neck.

I didn't even stop t' thank him, but skurried home lickety-split, where I'll stay quite kontented, I s'pose, til I f'rget all about it 'n wander off again when I get a chance.

Right now I'm all f'r peace, 'n stayin' in my own back yard mindin' my own biznuss 'n leevin' th' rest uv th' world roll by.

' ' '

By th' way folksus, don't f'rget 'bout those subskripshuns.

Jus' cause I used up all my space tellin' 'bout my advenchures, don't think I've given up bein' cirkulashun manajer.

I haven't given that up, but I'm gonna be mighty fussy jus' where I cirkulate, that's all.

Well, that's all f'r now. 'Bye!

—Pete

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., Royal Oak, Michigan

Comment

Let's Tell the Truth!

CONGRESS has voted for a two ocean navy.

Incidentally, it has also voted for the organization of a 2-million man army.

All this has been done in the name of national defense.

We are prone to ask, however: "Are we preparing for defense or preparing for war?"

We had better prepare for war.

We had better organize an army of 20-million men and double our appropriations for the Navy provided our President and his State Department continue with the policies which have characterized their program for the past several months.

In this instance what we think matters little. But what the Europeans and Asiatics think matter much.

What are the Europeans and Asiastics thinking about? . . .

Il Duce Mussolini is thinking about our attitude towards Italy in the days of the Ethiopian war when this present Administration endeavored to invoke sanctions against the Italian government.

Der Feuhrer Hitler is thinking about our attitude towards Germany in excluding that nation from trade relations in 1933 and in assisting Great Britain who declared war on that nation in 1939.

Franco is thinking about our attitude towards him and his forces, who were opposed to the Red Communists during the days of the Spanish civil war.

The Japanese government is thinking about our attitude towards Nipponese development in Asia.

The world is thinking of our attitude in excluding it from the use of the gold which we have corralled while insisting that the world trade on a gold basis.

* * *

The administration at Washington keeps telling us that our enemies are Germany, Italy and Japan.

As a matter of fact, neither Germany, nor Italy, nor Japan has made even a gesture of war towards us.

The Roosevelt administration has been the "unjust aggressor."

No matter how we feel about the Italian, the German or the Japanese governments in their relations with other countries, we cannot, in clear conscience, think about them as aggressors to our country.

As a matter of fact, the Roosevelt administration has attacked Hitler by words and by deeds.

As a matter of fact, the Roosevelt administration has attacked Mussolini by words and by deeds.

As a matter of fact, the Roosevelt administration has attacked the Japanese government by words and by deeds.

Last June, the United States entered the war on the side of Great Britain.

By July, spokesmen for our Government were telling us that we were in grave danger of being attacked by Hitler.

As a matter of fact, if Hitler should attack us, the attack would have been invited and provoked by the pro-British administration incumbent at Washington.

* * *

And who are we to be attacked—*sans* army, *sans* navy, *sans* tanks, *sans* prosperity?

"Stop Hitler now!"

"Defend America by defending the Allies!"

"Hoi ke choik for Cholamachi!"

One slogan sounds as sensible as the other.

The three of them are inventions of a brain-bereft foreign policy which seems hell-bent on getting us into a war—first, by making it impossible for foreign nations to conduct their ordinary commerce because we conspired with Great Britain in cornering the gold; second, by our flirtation with the Communist agents in most foreign nations so that they, the agents, would succeed in taking over the anti-capitalist governments; third, by our back-patting of Chamberlain, coaxing him to put down his umbrella while crooning in his ear, *"It Ain't Gonna Rain No More, No More;"* fourth, by our sending warships, airplanes, munitions and other materials to aid Great Britain while practicing the most heinous lie of all international history—the lie of neutrality; and, fifth, by stirring up propaganda amongst our own people at the expense of perverting the English language and common honesty through the use of the word "obsolete."

These things had better be said now before the present administration clamps down upon the freedom of expression.

"Stop Hitler now!"

"Defend America by aiding the Allies!"

'Hoi ke choik for Cholamachi!"

We are afraid that Hitler will invade America when we have done our level best to invade Germany through the catspaw of the British navy and the Royal Air Force.

We are afraid that Hitler will impose his economic system upon us in the future when, in the past, we have done our level best to impose our economic system upon him and his people.

We are not impressed by the predictions of our present administration at Washington, if we view them in the light of their expressed promises made in their political platforms and elsewhere.

And Hitler, if it were known, is not likely to be impressed with our 50 destroyers, any more than he was impressed with our exported airplanes that fell into the hands of Hitler's allies and were used to bomb the British fleet out of Dakar, Africa.

We have almost reached the point where we suspect that every action performed by this war-mongering administration is futile.

Supposing that we disbelieve Hitler, who has gone on record stating that he has no intention of invading America.

Supposing nobody in the world believes him.

The fact remains that the American Government has attacked Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and the Japanese government, either directly or indirectly; either through shipment of arms or the imposition of economic restrictions.

The continuance of the present administration in office is an invitation for the world to gang up against us, together with our gold hoard and the non-white internationalists who control it.

As for the Willkie prospects of turning out of office the hand-shakers with Stalin and the smile-makers with Cardenas — silence is preferable to hope.

What we need in Washington is a man who can roll the international dice once out of seven times successfully before he enters the crap-game with the victorious anti-capitalists abroad who, if they were smart, would continue this war until Uncle Sam would lose his shirt!

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Wallace for President?

"HENRY A. WALLACE as the Democratic nominee for Vice President, will excite more interest than normally is aroused by one running for that office," comments the *Detroit News*. "Wallace is something more than the usual Vice-Presidential nominee.

"He is quite likely, if elected, to be President of the United States before his four year term is over," the Detroit editorial warns. 'That possibility is implicit in the reluctance professed by President Roosevelt in accepting nomination for a third term. The President's words appeared corroboratory of the rumor that, if re-elected, he intends to resign whenever a quieting of the foreign situation may remove the reason that, as he said, alone prompted his third term aspiration.

"Apart from that, Wallace is in any event unquestionably Mr. Roosevelt's choice to succeed him in 1944. Thus the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee will and ought to be viewed by the voters as, in an exceptional sense, a potential occupant of the White House itself."

Comment

Britain—Sunday

THE *New York Herald Tribune* (September 18th) informs us that Sunday, September 29th, is to be set aside by church leaders as a prayer Sunday for Great Britain's success.

Eight hundred ministers of all faiths throughout the United States were requested by 14 religious leaders and educators to join in prayer for that purpose.

And the request came through the medium of the *"Bundles for Britain, Inc."*

The leader of the movement to proclaim a "Great Britain Sunday" is the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Since the days of Henry VIII, the much-married king who separated the Anglican Church from Rome, the Church and State in England have been under one head—the monarch.

Moreover, Great Britain has been a Protestant country, in so far as it is not permitted for a Catholic to be a king of England.

As we understand it, the Anglican Church depends for its existence upon the durability of the Scepter of Great Britain.

As we understand it, the Anglican religion is a State religion pertaining to the English people and supported by them through taxation.

As we understand it, the Episcopal Church in the United States—not important numerically — is affiliated with the Anglican Church of Great Britain—not expressly but, nevertheless, morally.

As we understand it, President Roosevelt is a member of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

If these understandings are correct, it is understandable why the President, through religious ties, is so pro-British—at least subconsciously—since his own religion is identified, in one sense, with the Anglican religion of Great Britain and, therefore, with the British Crown whose wearer is head of the Anglican Church.

In so far as a prayer for the success of Great Britain is concerned, it is not inappropriate to remind those inclined to pray of some of the qualities which should characterize a prayer.

A prayer should be characterized by faith, by gratitude, by submission to God's will and, finally, by a humble and contrite heart.

It appears to the writer that before Britain dares pray for Britain's success, Britain should have a contrite heart.

And by a contrite heart one understands that the petitioner should be sorry for his past misdeeds and make restitution for them.

When Britain begins to make restitution to the Indians, the South Africanders, the Irish and the other peoples whom it exploited throughout the ages, we will begin praying for Britain's success.

This does not mean that we are now praying for the success of those who are anti-British.

Our hands are full of petitions for Americans in so far as charity begins at home.

Dumb and Dumber

SOME 20 years ago or more, the writer was engaged in teaching a group of young men.

In the school there was a set of twin boys, remarkable for their athletic prowess —and just as remarkable for their aversion towards mathematics.

On the campus they were referred to as "Dumb" and "Dumber."

Somehow or other, through the process of associating ideas, this recollection was revived on having read a letter in the *New York Sun* composed by Mr. D. P. Moore (September 17th).

To the editor of the *Sun*, he said:

"Sir: Are we so damned dumb as to believe:

"1. That the New Deal administration has been a success and deserves being continued in power?

"2. That Franklin D. Roosevelt was really drafted against his wishes, as he desires us to believe?

"3. That Franklin D. Roosevelt had nothing to do with the packing of the Chicago convention with Roosevelt draftees?

"4. That the all-important question of unemployment has been solved by Franklin D. Roosevelt and his experimenters?

"5. That Franklin D. Roosevelt can trust any one other than himself in power or in a capacity to do things constructively?

"6. That European or other hemisphere affairs are more important than our own home affairs?

"7. That Government expenses have been cut 25 per cent, as was promised by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his election campaigning of 1932?

"8. That the Democratic platform of 1932 was ever seriously considered by Franklin D. Roosevelt and his muddlers?

"9. That the trade of fifty destroyers for air and sea bases was not an impeachable act?

"10. That he is the only man in the U.S.A. capable of directing the affairs of our Government at this time?

"11. That we are so pleased with him and his New Dealers as to want them in power another four years?"

* * *

In answer to Mr. Moore's questionnaire, may we suggest that we were definitely dumb in 1916-17.

But, like the twins, we are better characterized in 1940 by the comparative "dumber."

Hagfish

A HAGFISH — avoiding long Latin terms—is one which burrows into the flesh of other fish, banquets from within, grows large, and finally devours its victim.

We Americans have been "hagfished" out of existence.

We have been devoured from within.

Today, one is anti-American unless he is pro-British.

He is anti-Christian unless he is pro-Jewish.

He is anti-labor unless he is pro-Communist.

He is anti-neutrality unless he is pro-war.

He is anti-*Constitution* unless he is pro-Roosevelt.

The hagfish has got us!

All that remains of us is the outer shell in which the hagfish dwells.

The soul of us, the minds of us, together with our ideals, have been devoured.

To heck with the hagfish!

We must still cling even to the remnants of what once was.

Willkie's Campaign

LIKE THE SNAIL, Wendell Willkie is progressing swiftly—backwards. Although he has improved consistently as a radio orator, he is still a mediocrity.

As yet he has not learned to play upon the organ of public emotions, convictions and persuasions.

Preferring to piddle away his time playing the harp, the flute and the *vox humana*, he has not learned how to utilize the rich diapason which is the only stop powerful enough to drown out the puffing propaganda for war.

And thus, this week's SOCIAL JUSTICE leaves Wendell Willkie to perfect his technique in executing the political extravaganza entitled "1940." (With apologies to Tschaikovsky, the composer of "1812.")

And our secretary, asking permission to speak her dime's worth, suggests the following:

"While you are at it, tell Mr. Willkie to omit prating about the *Constitution*, jobs, taxes and such ancient trivia.

"What we are interested in is not keeping out of war but in getting out of the war in which the New Deal gold-mongers have implicated us!

"When this war actually will be fought, the *Constitution* will be as bewhiskered as last year's calendar; jobs at a profit will be as scarce as rabbis in Berlin, and taxes will be as plentiful as refugees in New York."

Perhaps, Miss Secretary has something in that observation.

However, common honesty compels us to state that, in our opinion, Wendell Willkie is not to be disparaged or discountenanced as presidential timber simply because he lacks the siren voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt—that is, if he is really honest—and we have no reason to suspect that he is not, though he may be misguided.

It is neither the voice nor the diction that counts.

It is the thoughts expressed by the voice. And if these thoughts are pledges to get us out of war; if these thoughts are expressions which indicate that American citizens are more valuable than American gold which is controlled by a small group of internationalists, then it is to be hoped that Mr. Willkie will burst out with a processional to Victory and to Peace.

Father Coughlin did not permit Mr. Willkie's famous "if" to destroy his good humor or warp his mind behind the corkscrew of prejudice.

Why, therefore, should Father Coughlin's followers glory in biting off their noses to spite their faces?

Comment

The Dakar Bungle

ADD to Gallipoli and Trondheim and Calais the name of Dakar. These four historic names represent the four failures associated with the name of Churchill.

In the first World War, British troops endeavoring to gain a foothold in Turkey, were defeated ignominiously at Gallipoli though they fought bravely. And Churchill was responsible.

In the second World War, despite lying news reports to the contrary, British troops, trying to gain a permanent foothold in Norway, were driven out from Trondheim. And Churchill was responsible.

At a later date, a few British troops, pledged by their officers to fight to the last man, were compelled to withdraw from Calais, France. And Churchill was responsible.

Last, but not of least importance, a unit of the British navy, consisting of battleships and convoys, attempted to capture Dakar on the West Coast of Africa.

Another ignominious defeat was suffered. And Churchill was responsible.

* * *

That the battle of Dakar was of major importance is obvious to all for these reasons:

1. It manifests to the world that France is now on the side of the anti-imperialists, the anti-capitalists and the anti-gold-hoarding nations.

2. That Dakar controls the West African key to British African colonies.

3. That Dakar provides for the anti-capitalists and anti-gold-hoarding nations both a naval and an air base to harass British African and Asiatic shipping.

4. That Dakar provides a jumping-off point for the anti-capitalists to contact South America and the Caribbean Islands which are approximately 1,700 miles distant.

* * *

And what of the battle of Dakar?

Following the surrender of France to German arms, General Charles De Gaulle, having escaped to England, set up a "rump government" under the protection of the Union Jack.

In offering sanctuary to De Gaulle, and in permitting him to play the part of an activist traitor to the *de facto* government operating at Vichy, France, London found herself at odds with the Petain government.

Churchill not only permitted the traitorous De Gaulle to function on British soil, but encouraged him to sabotage the allegiance of France's colonial possessions.

More than that: London, under Churchill, put at the disposal of De Gaulle an important portion of the British fleet for him to pursue his designs.

All this became known to the French people.

All this compelled the French people to turn against Britain.

Some six or seven days before the battle of Dakar was fought, several French warships sailed through the Straits of Gibraltar unmolested by British guns. These ships were en route to Dakar.

Through clever propaganda—the cleverest exhibited throughout the course of the war—the Vichy government of Marshall Petain convinced both Churchill and De Gaulle that the French colonists at Dakar were prepared to hand over that key port to De Gaulle.

For that reason the French ships had been permitted to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar.

For that reason the blundering Churchill assigned an important unit of the British navy to serve De Gaulle's designs.

When the British fleet arrived outside Dakar, its admiral found himself in a virtual trap.

After he had been enticed to approach the harbor, he encountered fire from strong land batteries.

More than that: upwards of 200 French airplanes—many of them bombers—circled over the British warships and convoys, pounding them unmercifully.

As a result, what Trafalgar has been to England, Dakar is to Africa.

The British "performed a Churchill."

In other words, they retreated, and the retreat will be marked down in British records as another "Churchill victory."

* * *

And there is a note of mystery surrounding Dakar. Who can explain the existence of such a large flotilla of French airplanes behind Dakar—airplanes which decided the battle which went against Britain?

Evidently, for months—months in which France was fighting seemingly for her life—these airplanes had been waiting like caged eagles — their presence unknown to the British.

When and if (the "if" scarcely requires expression) the Italians close in on the Suez Canal, Britian's lifeline to Africa and the Orient will have been severed entirely.

Thus, one is inclined to ask what will become of Australia, of New Zealand, of the Dutch East Indies and of India itself?

It appears that the battle of Dakar sounds the death-knell of the British Empire as it existed before 1940.

* * *

And add to all this current history what was indicated in last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE —the story of Japan, French Indo-China, Singapore and the United States.

Timing to a nicety the battle of Dakar, with all its implications, the French Vichy government came to an understanding with the Japanese government, permitting the latter to occupy French Indo-China.

This occupancy offers the Japanese two advantages: (1) against China on the North; (2) the other against India on the South.

Again, New France has sided in with the anti-capitalists.

Mimicking the Churchill foreign technique, which is synonymous with failure, President Roosevelt persists in embittering the Japanese.

His latest action is to embargo iron ore to the disadvantage of Tokio.

And this means that Tokio will take reprisals and prevent shipments of tin leaving the Malayan Peninsula for the United States.

Since tin is an essential for our industries; since we produce no tin in these United States, and already are suffering from a deficiency of this essential metal, it is likely that the Roosevelt administration will take some steps to keep open the port of Singapore whence much tin is exported.

Innocuous notes signed by Cordell Hull will be scorned.

As predicted months ago by SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, the United States, eventually, will find herself in the second World War against Japan, if the present New Deal foreign policies are continued.

Inefficient will be our best attempts to hold Singapore for the British. It is probable that before six months will have passed, the United States of America and what remains of Britain's Empire, including Canada, will find themselves isolated with all Europe, Asia and Africa lost to them or definitely opposed to them.

Dakar is the beginning of the end.

Singapore is the middle.

And then comes South America—four or five years hence—as this magazine indicated long ago.

By that time 75 per cent of the world's population will be pitted against 25 per cent.

The 75 per cent will be under the Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis direction.

The 25 per cent will be under Washington-London direction.

These are unpleasant facts to face.

However, they are inevitables logically flowing from the gold-mongering, war-mongering policies current at Washington and London.

Battle of London

FOR MORE than twenty consecutive days, London has experienced the shock of destructive bombs.

This total war, as foreseen years ago, has struck more at the citizenry and less at the soldiery.

Downtown London reminds one of San Francisco following the earthquake and fire.

More than 5-million Londoners have spent the nights of the last month in damp, water-soaked, unsanitary, rat-ridden cellars.

These 5-million persons are poor, for the most part.

Unlike the rich *emigres* now flooding Canada and the United States, they are forced to bear the brunt of a diabolical savagery which, as yet, has not reached its climax.

More dangerous than German bombs which are being dropped upon the heart of the British Empire—in reprisal, so the Germans say, for bombs dropped upon civilian centers in Germany — are pestilence and famine which are making their appearance in the streets and suburbs of London.

The airplanes used in the first World War were egg-crates compared to the airplanes now employed. The bombs which cause the distress in London at this date will be recognized as rain drops compared to the lethal eggs which will be laid upon civilian populations five years hence.

The best way for Americans to "save America by aiding Great Britain" is to send word to Churchill to sue for peace before his regimented subjects will be forced to suffer more for a useless, needless objective —the objective of maintaining an obsolete economic system based on debt and gold, and controlled by a group of internationalists whose chief loyalty is to the flag of the "skull and crossbones."

Britain can't win, no matter what transpires.

The most she can hope for is an honorable peace—and a draw.

Every offensive attempt she has executed in this war has proven to be a failure.

And wars are not won by defensive tactics which result in the destruction of London and the permanent disability of London's civilian population.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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No Probe—No Dice

SENATOR Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri recently charged that his resolution for a Senate investigation of foreign propaganda in the United States was stifled in the Senate audit committee, headed by Senator James Byrnes, New Dealer from South Carolina.

"Too hot to handle" was the comment of one Senator.

To probe foreign propaganda would entail an investigation not only of Nazis, Communists and Japanese.

It would also catch up with Mr. William Allen White and the Britishers who have made a mockery of our neutrality and a laughing stock of our traditions.

Perhaps Representative Martin Sweeney of Ohio was right when he intimated that real Americans would be furious if they knew what went on "inside the cup" at Washington. There is scarcely any democracy left—and what is left is *"left."*

Col. House, close friend of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, once observed that Congress was "nothing more than a mask behind which operated the President and one or two men who ran the country."

For that reason, the redoubtable Colonel did not aspire to hold any political office, prefering to run the President in the capacity of an adviser.

The bag-punching public is still applauding the type of "democracy" existing here in America.

When a patriot of the type of Senator Clark endeavors to find out who are responsible for creating the propaganda which has brought us into the sphere of war, it's "no dice!"

On Being Oneself

AN EDITOR friend of Boake Carter's recently told him why his newspaper would have to discontinue Mr. Carter's syndicated column.

"Your trouble," said the Editor, "is that you try and tell the truth too damn much! I agree with what you write and I'm all for you, but the *pressure on me from influential or excited groups of people in this town is getting too heavy.* If you rolled with the tide, you'd be better off, and so would I."

Mr. Carter wrote in reply: "Now there's no question that I probably would be better off financially. It's a lot easier to run with the hounds. It isn't any fun trying to maintain your independence of thought as a writer these days. *You get hell from all sides!"*

Another commentator—and a good one—Mr. Raymond Clapper, recently wrote in similar vein in reply to the pressure of his editorial customers: "One thing is definite, I have never been, nor do I intend to be, a propagandist for either party. Any editor who wants a journalistic mouthpiece for one side or the other will be disappointed in this column.

"In this business you don't last unless you are yourself."

SOCIAL JUSTICE appreciates these commentators' dilemma—and commends their courage.

Father Coughlin might be on the air today—and SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine could have a million circulation and a profitable advertising revenue—if we would sell our souls to the international money changers who push around governments—and even dictators—these days.

But as Ray Clapper says: "You don't last unless you are yourself."

Sometimes, you do not last, but as long as we do, you loyal readers may be assured that WE WILL BE OURSELVES!

It Can't Happen Here

IN THE CHICAGO economic area—more specifically, between Joliet and Wilmington—the United States Government has evicted, or will evict within the next two months, 2,000 persons from 65 square miles of farmland and in order to build a munitions plant for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, which company will operate the plant for the Army—and at a profit for itself.

Many of these families have lived in that district for years.

Five hundred of these farmers called a protest meeting at Wilmington.

Spokesmen for the farmers said that the Government was offering them $125 an acre for land that is worth a minimum of $200 an acre.

Moreover, this Illinois land from which these farmers already are being evicted with thirty days' notices in their mail boxes, is said to represent the finest farmland in Illinois, than which there is no finer in the world.

The chairman of the farmers' protest committee said that they cannot understand why the Government chose such land when there is plenty of land available further south and closer to the Illinois coal fields.

"It can't happen here," wrote some know-it-all a few years ago.

Well, it has happened here.

The same treatment accorded the Kulaks in the Ukraine has been meted out to the farmers of Illinois.

Dr. George B. Cutten

THE PRESIDENT of Colgate University recently asserted (September 18th) that President Roosevelt is a "spendthrift" and an "arrogant dictator."

Said Dr. Cutten:

"The kind of America for which our forefathers yearned and worked and fought seems to be out of fashion. Liberties so dearly bought are being sacrificed for a mess of pottage, and the results seem to show more mess than pottage."

The New Deal, continued Dr. Cutten, has abducted American freedom in four ways:

(1) By the delegation of too much power into the hands of the President;

(2) By the establishment of commissions or "authorities" at the request of the President;

(3) By the seizure of state and municipal powers and prerogatives; and

(4) By making a mockery of the two-term tradition established by the Father of Our Country.

"There probably has never in the history of the world been an example of equal waste, extravagance, squandering and frittering away of other people's money as the orgy of dissipation of the last few years," Dr. Cutten continued, attacking the concentration of power in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt.

Characterizing government by commissions and authorities as "a malicious and insatiable attempt to destroy constitutional government in this country," he added the opinion that "nothing so autocratic and subversive of people's rights was ever before conceived in America."

Social security legislation, according to the Colgate president, had been used by Washington to destroy the powers and prerogatives of states and municipalities.

A demonstration of how greed for power might capture a soul, said Dr. Cutten, is shown by President Roosevelt's disregard for the two-term tradition.

We Americans, he asserted, must awake to the threat to our freedom, so that the generations to come might enjoy the liberty which was the birthright of every American child.

Comment

Off the Air

FROM "the Managing Editor's Desk" department of the *Tablet* of Brooklyn, we quote the following editorial comment by Dr. Patrick F. Scanlan:

"We have on the radio at the present time a large group of dispensers of hatred, of internationalists who cry aloud for war, of prejudiced and untruthful individuals, who are a menace to the peace of the country.

"Week after week these individuals appear on the large stations and often speak as though they had an allegiance only to Europe, only toward the internationalists. No one, to our knowledge, ever interferes with them.

"A reprint on another page records that Father Coughlin cannot return to the air this year. It is not the Church, so often called the enemy of liberty, or any regulations which prevent the priest's return.

"It is not due to the lack of an audience, for the Gallup poll last year asserted he had a minimum audience of 3-million weekly. It is not the question of finances, for the bills totaling thousands of dollars were always paid on time and contracts were never broken.

"And we dare say it is not the contents of the speeches that are objectionable. True, two addresses in November of 1938 by Father Coughlin earned for him the bitter hatred and undying enmity of influential groups who have told individuals and radio stations: 'You cannot carry his material, we don't like him.'

* * *

"The writer has met literally hundreds of individuals who stated Father Coughlin should not have free speech. We have turned over to the more important of them 30 and 40 speeches he gave last year and asked any of them to prove in the speeches that the broadcaster was 'anti-Semitic.'

"In not one instance could a case be proved but the order was there: 'he must go, we don't like him.'

"On one occasion one of the editors, a non-Catholic, of the daily with the largest circulation in the country was amazed when reading the speeches to find nothing with which he could disagree.

"The campaign of hatred unleashed because of the two 1938 addresses knows no bounds. Tolerance, free speech, fair play are thrown out the window.

"When the priest has not spoken in almost six months, and when he recently said he had not written anything for publication in six months, it makes no difference.

"Mass meetings, radical soap boxers and others—many of them Communist propagandists—continue to chant their hymn of hate which is so much like Hitler's curses against the Jews.

"They needlessly fill many innocent people with discord. We recall last March a committee of three coming to protest against Father Coughlin's broadcasts.

" 'His attacks on the Jews are awful,' they said. We asked if they listened to him. The spokesman replied: 'Yes, that talk last Sunday was terrible!'

"We took out a copy of the address in question and noted it contained two parts; one, George Washington's *'Farewell Address'* and the other, the *Declaration of Independence.* The only thing original in the address was 'Ladies and gentlemen' and 'God bless all of you.'

"The cry went up *'Away with him!'*

'The real hate-mongers will continue on the air and on the soap boxes. The mob will continue to assert, *give us Barrabas!*'

"Some day, however, men may learn that this monied campaign was against the best interests of the common people, that free speech was done to death and intolerance enthroned, not by the Detroit broadcaster, but by those who have fathered persecution and tyranny of an ignoble kind."

* * *

In a following comment entitled *"Browder's Case,"* the Brooklyn editor adds:

"We can understand the other fellow's point of view. There are many thousands of people who honestly and sincerely do not want to hear the Detroit priest on the radio. They have their reasons. And some of the radio stations have excuses for not accepting his program.

"It is, however, hard to understand why the Detroit priest is prohibited from speaking by the large chains, while genuine hate-mongers are accepted.

"Thus, on Wednesday evening, the Columbia Broadcasting System permitted Earl Browder to speak over a national hook-up of its stations.

"Browder represents the Communist party, an anti-religious and anti-American organization. Browder himself is a convict. He was recently adjudged guilty of a serious offense against the Government. He is out on bail and only recently was denied permission to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

"Can any just person, no matter what their feelings, justify permitting Browder to broadcast and prohibiting Father Coughlin?"

Made in U. S. A.

WHEN the French bombed Gibraltar a week ago in reprisal for the treacherous British assault on Dakar, they flew in American-made Martin bombers—20 of them, according to a news report.

This piece of information should have particular interest for the *"Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies,"* which helped send these planes to France in the early days of the war.

Already, the English have been bombed and machine-gunned by Germans flying American warplanes captured from France and other countries.

Now it appears the French are killing Britons by dropping bombs from American aircraft.

Exposing Mr. Roosevelt!

THE *New York Sun* advances a very good reason why the report on defense made last year by the Stettinius War Resources Board was officially suppressed.

Candidate Willkie, you remember, "raised the very Ned" by quoting from this report in one of his talks.

Mr. Willkie, it seems, had called for the publication of the report, and President Roosevelt had replied that he "would as soon publish a report on the Civil War."

The impression was thus created that the report was regarded as "obsolete."

But, when Mr. Willkie quoted from the report, a Presidential secretary very promptly demanded to know how the Republican candidate had access to the important document.

"If it was obsolete, what did it matter?" asks the *New York Sun,* which adds:

"But it is no more obsolete than the desire of Mr. Roosevelt for dictatorial power. The report declared that 'co-ordination offers the only effective means for converting American industry for the purposes of war.' It declared against force. It declared for specially created wartime agencies. It declared that should wartime powers be granted to 'existing executives or quasi-judicial agencies of the government,' it would be impossible at the end of the war to separate the wartime and peacetime functions of the Government.

"That is why the report was secreted. That is why the War Resources Board was summarily dissolved.

"The President, supported by the little White House *clique,* wished to keep every possible control over the preparation of defense. He still hopes to do that . . . Mr. Willkie, unlocking the report, has exposed Mr. Roosevelt."

Here, again, is a hotter editorial blast than anything that SOCIAL JUSTICE ever wrote.

Allied Relief Fund

A FULL-PAGE AD appearing in the *New York Times* of September 16th (page 11) appeals to every American for the homeless poor of London.

In part, the ad reads as follows:

"An urgent telephone call across the Atlantic to Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of *Allied Relief Fund,* asks for immediate help for London's homeless poor, already numbering more than 25,000, who are under the never-ending air attacks . . .

"Give even at the cost of sacrifice to yourself. This cause is a challenge to the best in all of us. Remember—your gift will carry with it a message of hope and encouragement . . .

"This is your opportunity to act. Address an envelope. Enclose your contribution—check, cash or money order. Send it to us today. Don't wait!"

On September 23rd, following the *New York Times* ad, the *Washington Post* headlined the news that 45-million in the United States are reported to be underfed.

These 45-million are living below the nutrition safety line.

And this statement was made by no propagandists but by a Defense Commission publicist.

The words of the Defense Commission statement are these:

"Hungry, undernourished people do not make for a strong defense, the statement added, in quoting Miss Harriet Elliott, head of the consumer division of the Commission, who issued a 'call for concerted action to make America strong by wiping out undernourishment and malnutrition.' "

For years both Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine have campaigned on the platform of America for Americans.

We have inveighed against prostituting the money and wealth of this nation for the benefit of Great Britain and her stolen possessions.

Nevertheless, to be popular today one is expected to be pro-British to the extent of preferring the betterment of England's poor over that of the masses of American exploited.

But who wants to be popular?

The United Jews

DR. NAHUM Goldmann and members of the *Executives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine* declared last month (August 21) that the survival of the Jewish people in "this most brutal of all periods in history" depends upon the race merging its efforts, organizing collective activities, uniting in discipline and showing fighting spirit.

Note: The word "race" (and not the word "religion") is very significant.

Dr. Goldmann, before the present war, was representative of the Jewish Agency and the World Jewish Congress at the League of Nations.

He is no insignificant Jewish leader.

And when he philosophizes on democracy, he informs us that if democracy is to cope successfully with the totalitarian powers, it must unite with other democracies in discipline and collective action.

Of course, Jews are more interested in the security of Jews than in anything else.

According to Dr. Goldmann: "There is no such thing as a special and privileged fate for one part of the Jewish people as compared with other parts. We are one people with the same past, and we must recognize the same future. We will all be free or all be enslaved; the destiny of one part will finally be the destiny of all."

Supposing the Aryan race adopted the same principle as expressed by Dr. Goldmann, what would happen?

Supposing the Celtic race or the Slavic race upheld the same sophistry as does Dr. Goldmann, would the world not be in constant turmoil?

Because the Jews will not distinguish nationality from race; because they are Jews first and Americans second; Jews first and English second; Jews first and French second; Jews first and Polish second; Jews first and German second, they persist in uniting upon racial grounds all over the world in defense of their co-racial nationals wherever these nationals happen to live.

Dr. Goldmann, pre-eminent Jew that he is, has let the cat out of the bag.

And no one can say that antipathy towards the Jews is anti-religious, because the former head of the Jewish organizations at Geneva *insists that it is a racial question.*

'On Hand' and 'On Order'

ONLY 44 of 328 war vessels that are "on order" are on the builders' ways.

The rest of the authorized list of our 2-ocean Navy exist only on paper.

These figures are taken from an official Navy Department compilation of the naval construction program.

The vast bulk of our ships, which exist only "on paper" is destined to remain there for 3 years, according to informed naval sources.

As a matter of fact, there are not enough facilities in this country to meet the huge naval expansion program.

Government and private navy yards have a capacity of 62 battleships, aircraft carriers. cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

And—believe it or not—there are not enough skilled marine engineers and artisans in America to operate these meager facilities to the full.

The above report was publicized through the efforts of Mr. Walter Trohan.

Speaking editorially of this report, the *Chicago Tribune* (September 22nd) said in part:

"Mr. Trohan's report on the status of the naval building program throws a great deal of light on what President Roosevelt is giving the country for its billions of defense appropriations. It is not a two ocean navy. It is a third term navy . . .

"It is doubtful whether ships already laid down will be finished in time to protect us if the emergency facing this country is as grave as Mr. Roosevelt would have us believe. It is certain that ships that will not be started for several years cannot be considered protection against anything deserving the name of an emergency . . .

"The naval building program demonstrates again the outstanding weakness of Mr. Roosevelt and the men around him. They think only in terms of money. They think they can solve all problems by vast appropriations. That was the remedy they applied for seven years to the depression, and it failed because they were completely lacking in the ability to spend the money wisely. It delivered votes for them, but they never delivered results to the country."

Elliott Roosevelt—Soldier

ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, son of the President of the United States, is eligible for the draft.

When the wind blows, it will blow right over him—rest assured.

Before commenting upon the President's son's enlistment in the Army, it is appropriate to remind you that peace-time conscription is in vogue.

This being so, it should be administered, using President Roosevelt's words, "fairly and without fear or favor."

The above are courageous words.

But what about their practice?

No boy should be favored in the administration of the draft law.

No "pull" should be permitted to be exercised by any parent of an eligible draftee—be that parent a powerful politician, banker, industrialist or what-not.

The fairness of the draft law must be evident to all. In fact, those parents in high positions should bend over backwards lest the impression gain ground that the power of money or of politics can buy a chosen son a soft spot in the Army.

With these observations in mind, we bring to your attention the fact that Elliott Roosevelt is now in the Army.

On the identical day when his father, the President of the United States, was philosophizing with the words of "fairly and without fear or favor," Elliott Roosevelt was commissioned and called to service as a captain in the air corps.

But Elliott will do no flying. He joins the air corps in the capacity of a kee-wee—a bird without wings.

General Hugh Johnson tells us that Elliott did not apply to any recruiting office.

No sirree! He went directly to General Arnold, head of the Army Corps, who assigned the young Crown Prince to a job in the "procurement department"—a department which cares for supplies and purchases.

And Elliott was made a captain with a $200.00 a month salary, plus allowances.

Young Mr. Roosevelt is 30 years old. But, having entree to General Arnold's office, he escaped the draft and the $31 a month job to which he was entitled.

And this polished young gentleman has the effrontery to preach to the mothers and sons of America in these words. Said he: *"No matter what the sacrifices, it is important for all young people to join up and take part in the defense program."*

That's impertinence—coming, as it does, from the lips of one who used his family's name and father's position to beat the draft.

What will the sons of "commoners" think on reading this?

How will the President of the United States apply his words—"fairly and without fear or favor" — in conjunction with his son's activities?

General Hugh Johnson said: "Guiltless as I believe this act was at heart, it ought to be undone just as quickly as it was performed. Otherwise, it will remain a stench to Heaven."

Always a Bank—and Profits

AN Associated Press dispatch from London (Sept. 19) reads as follows:

"The directors of the Bank of England met in the vaults far below street level today and, after hearing the report of Montagu Norman, governor, declared a 6 per cent dividend.

"Norman commented briefly on the fact that the meeting had to be held 'in this dreary catacomb instead of in a lovely hall.' The bank, he observed, had been *'somewhat upset and interrupted getting on with its daily business.'*"

After delivering this prize winner of the week for understatement, the Governor of the Bank of England relieved the comedy of the situation with the grim reminder that "precautions had been taken which are expected to insure the bank's business will be carried on through all emergencies."

In a paraphrase of the popular song, *"There'll Always Be a Bank of England!"*

Raids Impose 'Communism'

THE CONTINUAL night bombing attacks on London have forced more and more of the city's millions to abandon the Englishman's cherished privacy for a form of communal life, both of eating and sleeping quarters, writes Larry Rue, correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune.*

His dispatch continues:

"Because of the evacuation of certain areas where time bombs have dropped or which have been made untenable owing to other damage, hotels outside of these areas are crowded to overflowing. Besides the crowds packing the air raid shelters, people even are sleeping on mats in the underground restaurants of hotels. Each of the 100 beds in the downstairs shelter of one hotel, for instance, is filled. Those unable to get in there sleep in corridors.

"In many such corridors people have been sleeping almost fully dressed outside their hotel rooms on mats, blankets, or overcoats or any other cushioning material available.

"Many of the numerous restaurants in the center of the city which usually cater to the multitudes of workers either have been discontinued or are serving only cold lunches.

"While air raid warnings are sounding, the meals taken within the shelters assume the aspect of a community project. Communal kitchens are springing up."

What's a Platform Pledge?

Senate Votes to Keep U.S. Bonds Tax Exempt

IN THE Democratic Party platform adopted in Chicago last July (and approved in advance by Mr. Roosevelt), there was contained the following pledge:

"To encourage investment in productive enterprise, the tax-exempt privileges of future Federal, State and local bonds should be removed."

Incidentally, the abolition of tax-exemption on Government bonds is one of the stated principles of social justice.

But a Senate amendment proposed by Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan to put this party platform pledge into effect was defeated in the United States Senate a week ago, by a vote of 44 to 30!

"This," observes Frank Kent in the *Baltimore Sun*, "is as strange a thing as has happened in American politics. Platform pledges in the past have been repudiated AFTER election—but never has that been done prior to the election.

"That it can be done with so little notice," continues the Baltimore commentator, "seems to argue that the American people, along with their capacity for indignation, *have lost interest in their own affairs.*"

* * *

In Senate consideration of a House revenue bill (H.R. 10413), Senator Brown proposed an amendment to abolish tax-exempt provisions on Federal, State and Municipal bonds. Under prevailing conditions the holders of a possible $65-billion in Government securities will pay no tax upon their bond profits.

Although the proposal was defeated in the Senate vote, an animated discussion took place on the Senate floor on historic September 19th, 1940.

Senator Carter Glass, the venerable Virginian, who talks vigorously against the New Deal's financial schemes but votes for them, took part in the spirited drama.

"The Senator from Colorado," said Glass, referring to Senator Alva Adams, "has stated that we are to sell $20-billion of bonds. Does not the Senator know that we are not going to *sell* them at all? We have not been selling them for years! We have been *allocating them to the banks*, and we have maneuvered the banks into such a position that they are afraid not to take the bonds when they are allocated to them.

"It has been stated by competent authority that a depreciation of the bonds 10 per cent below par would ruin 90 per cent of the banks of the country and that is true!"

Senator Adams replied: "I thank the Senator from Virginia. Of course, I know that the 'oversubscriptions' which are reported in the newspapers are slightly . . ."

Senator Glass: "Oh, it is mere humbug! It is misleading. There is no *oversubscription* at all. The Senator himself has already indicated that a small percentage of individuals in this country own United States bonds."

* * *

Mr. Lee (Josh Lee of Oklahoma): "Mr. President, I rise to speak in favor of this amendment.

"I was a little surprised — not much, either—to hear the old 'widows and orphans' argument dusted off and brought out in opposition to this effort to place taxation on a fair and equitable basis. The 'poor widows and orphans' are certainly used for arguments in legislative matters of this kind, particularly if there is a question of placing a fair and equitable tax on the income of somebody who has enough money to buy bonds and have an income from those bonds.

"Let us suppose the case of a man working for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. He has an income of $1,800 from his salary, and has an income of $1,800 from tax-exempt bonds which he perhaps inherited or purchased in some way or other. When he gets that income he has a total income of $3,600. He puts it in a bank. Which part of that income comes from his salary, and which part comes from other sources? What is the earmarking which separates the $1,800 he receives from tax-exempt bonds so that it is in a sacred trust, so to speak, and cannot be taxed? That man has an income of $3,600. He ought to pay an income tax on the basis of an income of $3,600; and yet, as matters stand, he pays an income tax on $1,800. What is right or fair about this?

"Take even a better example: here is a man who is one of these 'lily' businessmen. You know what 'lily' businessmen are. They *'toil not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.'* Well, this one has an income of $50,000 a year from tax-exempt securities.

"Senators talk about widows! Let us take the example of a poor widow who has a job clerking in a store, supporting a family. She has an income of $2,400. She has to pay an income tax on $2,400; but this 'lily' businessman with an income of $50,000 from tax-exempt securities does not pay a thin dime of income tax on it!

"I may not be able to split and resplit all of the fine hairs that some of these persons who chloroform themselves with a constitutional argument can, but I can see the plain, simple fact that that is not fair.

"Ever since I was old enough to read I have read that when a man could not argue anything else in the House or in the Senate he uncorked the old chloroform, 'it is unconstitutional.' " . . .

"Here we are worrying our heads about getting revenue, while sixty to sixty-five billion dollars worth of wealth in this country is in a storm cellar of tax exemption which we cannot reach. That imposes all the more burden on those we can tax, and they are the poor people.

"Whoever heard of a man with a $5,000 income being able to own any bonds, in the first place? And if he is able to own a few, the tax-exemption privilege is worth nothing to him. Therefore, it is a special privilege to a special class, and I say it is wrong.

"This is not a tax upon the states or the communities. The Supreme Court has held that. When a man receives his income, it then is separated from the source from which it came. It has lost the identity of the source from which it springs.

"Until we pass legislation . . . which would remove the tax-exemption privilege, we will not have a firm foundation or a good basis for a taxing program that is fair and equitable and just.

"I have not heard anyone argue that it is fair, that it is moral, that it is just, to permit a man to escape paying his taxes merely because his income is derived from a certain source."

* * *

Senator Adams, continued his defense of tax exemption.

"Individuals in this country hold less than 4 per cent, a relatively limited number are held by those who derive great advantage from the exemption features," Senator Adams argued, adding:

"My apprehension is very great. I think the problem which confronts us is tremendously serious. There are in the banks of the United States $18-billion of bonds of the United States. Insurance companies hold large amounts. If we impose a tax on the interest on Government bonds, we decrease the value of the bonds. In other words, they produce less of a money return, and therefore they will be less attractive to the banks, to the insurance companies, and to other investors . . ."

Senator Brown countered:

"Evidently the Treasury Department of the United States does not share the apprehension expressed by the Senator from Colorado.

"The Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Morgenthau) told the Finance Committee that he was going to finance the defense program with bonds which are fully taxable. He will not issue tax-exempt bonds for that purpose."

* * *

But the fact remains that, thanks to the United States Senate, the defense program is going to be financed by tax-exempt bonds to the tune of an additional $20-billion.

This, it is estimated, will increase the present interest burden of something more than a billion a year to nearly $2-billion a year!

The poorer people of America will continue to pay the interest on these bonds through more and more consumer taxes—taxes on bread, clothing, tobacco, cheap amusements—while the wealthy bond investors continue to garner their interest-yielding coupons, free from any taxation on their profits.

Mr. O'Connor's Protest

JOHN O'CONNOR of New York, the New Deal "purgee," formerly chairman of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, recently sent the following telegram to the National Broadcasting Company:

"I protest against your broadcast tonight of Earl Browder's speech, as I did last June, on the ground that he is not a candidate for President and cannot be before the petitions naming him are filed at the earliest date, October 1st.

"You are, therefore, not bound by any law even to sell him time, despite all your lawyers' opinions to the contrary.

"If and when his petitions are filed, I shall oppose them as I have heretofore successfully against Communist candidates.

"(Sgd.) John O'Connor,
"Former Congressman."

A NEW KIND OF CONTEST FOR ALL AMERICANS—YOU

'AMERICA FIRST!'

$8,400 in Cash Prizes to Winners Who Enter Early

START NOW WITH NO. 1 AND NO. 2

QUESTION No. 1

Why Did the Pilgrims Migrate From England to New England?

1. To found Catholic colonies in the New World.
2. To aid British international trade.
3. They were political rebels against the English king.
4. To escape from religious persecution in England.
5. To establish the freedom of democracy in America.
6. To prospect for gold.

QUESTION No. 2

Which Was the Decisive and Terminating Battle of the Revolutionary War?

1. Yorktown.
2. Saratoga.
3. Bunker Hill.
4. Camden.
5. Brandywine.
6. Long Island.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail With 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 2** For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

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*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

EXTRA COUPON FOR FRIEND OR RELATIVE

Fill in This Coupon and Mail With 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 2** For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. The *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest* is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except employes or members of their families.

2. The contest shall consist of 50 questions on the history of the United States and the *Constitution* of the United States and shall run for 11 consecutive weeks beginning the week of October 7. Two questions each week for 10 weeks and all 50 questions on the 11th week.

3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded the contestant returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next most nearly correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, or a total of $2.50 with the 50 answers. For these remittances the contestant will be sent without further cost a handsomely illuminated copy of the *Constitution* suitable for wall decoration.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names and addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties, additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. If submitting more than one set of answers, the contestant is required to keep them distinct by designating them "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each submitted set shall entitle the contestant to the illuminated copy of the *Constitution* referred to in Rule 4.

In launching our "AMERICA FIRST" question-answer contest today we have two objectives: (1) A deeper patriotism for the United States through increased knowledge in the minds of our readers of the history and *Constitution* of our country; and, (2) revenue to aid in spreading the principles of social justice in America.

The contest will consist of 50 questions with suggested answers, most of which are palpably incorrect. The first 20 questions will be based upon the history of the United States. The last 30 questions will be based upon the *Constitution*. The task of the contestant is to select the suggested answer he or she considers best or most appropriate.

On the very day a contestant enters he or she will be mailed a beautifully illuminated copy of the *Constitution*, which can be studied and which makes a highly decorative wall feature for living room or den.

By the time the questions on the *Constitution* come up, ten weeks hence, every person who enters the contest should be able to answer them.

We are offering 260 cash prizes to winners in this great, patriotic contest. The first six prizes are DOUBLED for winners who enter the contest during the first five weeks. The total prize-list for those who enter the competition during the first five weeks is $8,400.00.

The Grand Prize is $3,000.00 for the winning contestant who enters early. The Second Prize is $1,600.00 to the winner who enters NOW. The Third Prize is $1,000.00. The Fourth Prize is $600.00. The Fifth Prize is $400.00. The Sixth Prize is $200.00.

But, wait. There are four prizes of $25.00 each. There are 50 cash prizes of $10.00 each.

AND THERE ARE 200 CASH PRIZES OF $5.00 EACH!

Now, you know the history of your country—or do you?

Whether you are a school pupil, a university student, or just one of the rest of us—this is the contest for you. Perhaps you thought our former contests on social justice questions were too hard. Well, here's one that's easy—easy to win for yourself $3,000.00 in quick cash.

In your home there surely is a history of the United States. If there isn't, you can easily procure one. Answers to the first 20 contest questions will be found in that history. But, be careful. Read the questions carefully. Study the suggested answers. Remember, this is a contest.

And enter the contest NOW. That's the main thing. ENTER THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS—SO THAT IN THE EVENT OF VICTORY YOUR PRIZE WILL BE DOUBLED!

SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine has just paid $12,225.00 in cash prizes to winners of the *"MEN AND MONEY"* Contest.

On Page 11 you see the checks—DOUBLED PRIZES—paid to winning contestants because they entered early. If Mrs. McCabe had hesitated or delayed, her prize would have been only $2,500.00.

BUT SHE ENTERED EARLY AND WON $5,000.00!

If the winners of the second and third prizes had delayed, they never would have received $2,200.00 each!

WHEN *SOCIAL JUSTICE* MAGAZINE SAYS IT WILL PAY DOUBLED PRIZES TO WINNERS WHO ENTER EARLY — IT MEANS EXACTLY WHAT IT SAYS!

That means You—if you are a winner in this great *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest*. If you enter today by sending in your answers to Questions No. 1 and No. 2 on this page—and are adjudged winner at the end of the contest, you will receive our check for $3,000.00.

If you enter today, and are adjudged winner of the Second Prize of $800.00, you will receive a check for $1,600.00. And so on, right down through the first six cash prizes.

Remember, the first 20 questions are based on the history of the United States. They will be easy. The last 30 questions are based on the *Constitution*. They will not be so easy—but you will have had several weeks to study the *Constitution*.

BECAUSE YOU WILL BE MAILED A BEAUTIFUL COPY OF THE *CONSTITUTION* THE VERY DAY YOU ENTER THE CONTEST!

This is a short contest—only 10 weeks. On the 11th week all 50 questions will appear. Victory will mean fortune for you during the Yuletide season.

You want to "brush up" on your history, don't you? You want to know more about the fundamental law of our nation—the *Constitution*—don't you?

You want to harvest a quick cash fortune, don't you?

Then, you know what to do NOW.

Address All Contest Mail to 'CONTEST MANAGER'
SOCIAL JUSTICE Royal Oak, Michigan

LEARN ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY AND STRIKE FOR FORTU

OUNG AND OLD—WITH 260 CASH PRIZES TO WINNERS

What Could You Do With $3000.00 in Cash?

What could you do with $3,000.00 in cash—all at one time? You absolutely CAN win this neat fortune by entering the great *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest* during the first five weeks—you can win it as easily as any other contestant. Let's see how you could spend it:

BUILD A HOME

All these years you've craved a home of your own. With $3,000.00 in your bank account you CAN BUILD A HOME. Most homes are started with much less than the amount a speedy Grand Prize Winner will win in the *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest*.

GO TO COLLEGE

You want a university education. Here's your chance to strike for one. With $3,000.00 in cash dumped into your lap at one time—you can go to any university in the United States for from two to three years. You CAN win the Grand Prize as easily as any person in the competition. Entering the contest TODAY could mean the turning point in your life.

GET MARRIED

Ah! We've got something here. You've been stalling the girl—or the man—stalling until your bank account gets jacked up to where you think you can afford marriage. What if you received during the coming Yuletide season our check for $3,000.00. How long would it then take you to buckle up the romance? We wonder.

TAKE THAT TRIP

Florida! California! Bermuda! Hawaii! South America! How sweet are these names to the natural nomad! As winner of the Grand Prize of $3,000.00 (doubled because you entered early) in our great *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest*, the trip is yours.

PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE ON THE 'OLD HOMESTEAD'

Get Ma and Pa out of the rut. You can do it nicely with $3,000.00 in cash. And you CAN win exactly that much as well as anyone else—IF YOU ENTER THE CONTEST NOW.

GO INTO BUSINESS

Most successful businesses are started with less capital than $3,000.00, the amount of the doubled Grand Prize in our great *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest*. With that sum in your possession, you can command the respect of business men. You can interest additional capital. YOU CAN GET STARTED IN LIFE.

And don't forget:

There's a Second Prize for a prompt-entering winner of $1,600.00; a Third Prize of $1,000.00; a Fourth Prize of $600.00; a Fifth Prize of $400.00; and 255 additional cash awards.

UNLESS YOU ENTER DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS—YOU CANNOT QUALIFY FOR A DOUBLED PRIZE.

THESE EXPLAIN WHY YOU SHOULD ENTER EARLY

Study the checks at right. They were paid as DOUBLED prizes to winners in our recently concluded *"MEN AND MONEY"* Contest.

They were paid as DOUBLED prizes because those winners entered the contest during the first five weeks.

Notice the check for $5,000.00 paid to Mrs. McCabe, of New York City. This lady entered the contest when it started. If she had delayed until after the doubling "deadline" had passed, her prize would have been only $2,500.00.

See those two checks for $2,200.00 each issued to Mr. Peter Farrell, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin and to Mrs. R. O'Connor, of Owosso, Michigan. These two contestants were tied for second place and graciously agreed to divide the sum of the second and third cash prizes. But, if they had delayed their entrance into the contest, each would have received only $1,100.

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Notice the checks for $325.00 issued to Mr. Peter McCabe, of Elmhurst, Long Island, and to Mr. Albert Regan, of Lawrence, Mass. These two contestants tied for the fifth prize of $300.00 and one of the $25.00 prizes. They agreed to split and both had entered during the first five weeks. Therefore, each received $325.00.

These facts are important to you as a participant in our *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest* now starting.

The first six prizes in this great patriotic contest are DOUBLED for winners who enter during the first five weeks. Read over the list of prizes. See how this works out.

If you have been in former SOCIAL JUSTICE contests and did not win, remember that you came within just a few answers of winning. Remember this, and persevere.

Enter early so that, in the event of victory, your cash prize will be DOUBLED. Enter the contest now.

260 CASH PRIZES TO 260 READERS
$3,000 TO EARLY GRAND PRIZE WINNER

		If You Enter Early
GRAND PRIZE	$1,500.00	$3,000.00
Second Prize	800.00	1,600.00
Third Prize	500.00	1,000.00
Fourth Prize	300.00	600.00
Fifth Prize	200.00	400.00
Sixth Prize	100.00	200.00
Seventh Prize, four cash awards of $25.00 each	100.00	100.00
Fifty prizes of $10.00 each	500.00	500.00
Two hundred prizes of $5.00 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
TOTAL	$5,000.00	$8,400.00

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS

The following questionnaire will give you complete information on the purposes and procedure of the great *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest*:

1. WHO MAY ENTER THE CONTEST?

   Ans.: Any reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine or any friend or relative of any reader, except employees of the magazine or members of their families.

2. WHAT IS THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE CONTEST?

   Ans.: The first 20 questions shall be based upon the history of the United States. The last 30 questions shall be based upon the *Constitution*. Each question shall be accompanied by several suggested answers, most of which will be incorrect answers to the question. One of the suggested answers to each question will be the best or most appropriate. It is the task of the contestant to select what he considers the best or most appropriate answer.

3. HOW LONG WILL THE CONTEST LAST?

   Ans.: It will open in SOCIAL JUSTICE of Monday, October 7. Two questions will appear each week for 10 weeks. On the 11th week all 50 questions will appear. Ample time will be given for answering, but, in order to win a doubled prize, the contestant must enter during the first five weeks.

4. WHAT DOES THE CONTESTANT RECEIVE FOR HIS REMITTANCE?

   Ans.: Immediately the contestant enters he or she is sent a beautifully illuminated copy of the *Constitution* of the United States, suitable for wall hanging. This will also enable the contestant to study the *Constitution* before he or she is confronted with questions based on that great document. Answers to the first 20 questions may be found in any history of the United States.

5. HOW DO I MAKE MY CONTEST REMITTANCES?

   Ans.: You send to the Contest Manager 10 cents with each weekly coupon bearing two answers for 10 weeks. That makes $1.00. On the 11th week, when all 50 questions appear, you remit the remaining $1.50. That makes a total of $2.50 for the entire contest. If you wish, you may remit in full, $2.50, and thereafter send in your coupons without further remittance.

6. IN ORDER TO QUALIFY FOR A DOUBLED PRIZE, HOW MUCH MUST I HAVE REMITTED FOR THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS?

   Ans.: You must have remitted five cents for each of the first ten questions—or 50 cents in all for the first five weeks.

UNE AT THE SAME TIME—ENTER NOW FOR DOUBLE PRIZE

'Propaganda Engine'

The 'Inside Story' of Drive to Put U.S. in War

IN AN EXTENSION of remarks by Hon. Bennett Champ Clark, United States Senator from Missouri, an article by Charles G. Ross in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Sept. 22, 1940) is reproduced in the *Congressional Record* of September 23.

The headlines tell a remarkable story.

They read:

"INSIDE STORY OF 'PROPAGANDA ENGINE' TO SEND UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENT TO BRITAIN — Behind-the-Scenes Group, Including War Advocates, Takes a Hand in Campaign —How William Allen White and Others Are Arousing Public to Try to Influence Roosevelt's Actions."

The article, under a Washington, D. C., dateline reads, in part as follows:

THIS "engine of publicity and propaganda"—thus William Allen White, Emporia (Kan.) newspaper publisher, in a radio speech Aug. 22, described the *Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies,* of which he is the founder and chairman.

It is this organization which is now, hard on the completion of the destroyer-naval base deal between the United States and Great Britain, heading the movement for new and significant aid to Britain—25 "flying fortresses" (long-range bombers), 20 torpedo boats and "as many combat planes as possible," now the equipment of our Army and Navy.

White might have added that the committee has proved itself an engine of extraordinary power. That the creation and mobilization of public sentiment by the White Committee played a tremendously important part—in a sense, the decisive part—in bringing about the transfer of the 50 destroyers to Great Britain, there can be no doubt.

In the same speech, White modestly described himself as "only the rooster on the cowcatcher, crowing lustily sometimes at the crossroads." That is a gross understatement. He is in fact as well as in name the head of the White Committee, and his labors for its objectives have been prodigious. His name alone, because of the widespread public confidence he has long enjoyed, is a valuable asset to the committee.

Since the White Committee is engaged in large-scale propaganda — frankly so — its personnel and activities become a proper subject of analysis. Indeed, they become, in the public interest, a required subject. That is true of any form of important propaganda, whatever its aim.

Advocates of War Join Policy Group

It is the purpose of this article to examine objectively (1) the workings of the White Committee and (2) of a small behind-the-scenes group which has operated with proved effectiveness along lines parallel with those of the White Committee and to an extent in collaboration with it.

Included in this group are a number of newspaper editors and columnists. Probably its greatest single achievement was its persuasion of Gen. Pershing to make his radio speech of Aug. 4—a speech which, members of the group and of the White Committee believe, did more than any other single thing to mobilize public sentiment behind the destroyer deal.

This informal group of 30 to 40 contains men of varying shades of opinion as to how far the United States should go in aiding Britain. Some are on the cautious side; some are in between; a few, unless they have changed their views since June 9, favor an immediate declaration of war by the United States against Germany.

On the June date, thirty citizens in a public statement called for a war declaration. Among the signers were six who are now identified with the above-described group and who attended a group meeting on July 25, with thirteen others, at which steps toward bringing about the release of destroyers to Great Britain were agreed upon.

The thirty persons who signed the memorial for a war declaration constitute no fixed propaganda group . . .

There was no meeting of the signers. The petition was drafted in New York and sent around to a selected list of persons believed to be in sympathy with its objective. As soon as a fairly impressive number of signers had been obtained, the petition was released for publication. This ended the activity of this particular group, as such.

All Agree on White's Objective

Among the signers of the war memorial, the White Committee and the informal group working with and behind the committee, there is, of course, a large community of interest, extending up to the point where the extremists diverge in favor of immediate and formal war on Germany.

All are agreed on the White Committee's proposition that large and continuing aid should be sent to Great Britain, in this country's own defense, and that every effort should be made to induce public opinion to bring pressure on the Government to this end.

All the resources of the White Committee are being enlisted on behalf of its new program for "flying fortresses," torpedo boats and combat planes.

As an instance, the committee this week arranged for a phone-ringing campaign in New York City, to begin next Tuesday. A corps of 1410 women volunteers, each taking two pages of the telephone directory, will call up all the 735,488 residential numbers in the five boroughs of New York City. The job will take two weeks.

The caller in each case will ask for the woman of the household and seek to line her up for the committee's work. Those who respond favorably will be asked to regard themselves as "American minute women," subject to call from the committee to write letters to the President or members of Congress in support of the committee's objectives.

Leaders of the movement are considering a nationwide telephone campaign.

Some idea of the success which the committee already has had in inspiring messages to heads of the Government may be gathered from its estimate that petitions presented under committee auspices to the President and Congress in favor of the destroyer deal carried 3-million signatures.

Chairman Puts 'Engine' in Motion

When the decision was reached, in pursuance of the general aims of the committee, to go out for the three-point plane and torpedo boat program, Chairman White set his engine in motion with a telegram to the heads of the 662 local chapters of the committee. This message, under date of Sept. 12, briefly explained the new project and urged telegrams in its favor to the President.

"There is reason to believe," White wired, "that such material can be sent without hurt to our national defense, particularly as every month the struggle is kept going abroad means the more time we have to prepare the facilities to defend ourselves and the things we believe in."

On the same date, White supplemented this telegram with a letter addressed to the members of the national committee and the officers and chairman of its local chapters. Because this letter — released in full by the committee to the *Post-Dispatch* along with other material — not only sets out the arguments for the current program but helps to tell the general story of the committee's aims and methods, it is given here in full text:

"My dear Friend:

"I wanted to write this rather long and confidential letter to say a few things about what we have accomplished and our plans for the next few weeks.

"The battle of Britain continues and is now reaching its full fury. We may expect within the next few days the destruction and loss of life to grow greater and greater and a strong possibility of an invasion from either the French and Belgian ports held by Germany or from Norway.

"We believe that the 50 destroyers will be of the greatest physical and moral assistance to Great Britain in repelling the invasion. Their importance cannot be overstated. As part of the arrangement, the United States secured air and naval bases which will be a tremendous factor in national defense. The public almost unanimously applauds the negotiations. I for one believe that the President acted absolutely correctly in negotiating the arrangement as an executive matter. There was not time for the long debate which congressional consideration would have resulted in. I am proud of the part that this committee and its many chapters played in mobilizing public opinion in support of this great step.

(Continued on Page 13)

Propaganda Engine

(Continued from Page 12)

'What We Believe Could Go Quickly'

"But the battle of Great Britain goes on. Other materials will be needed. In fact we can for the sake of simplification think of materials for Britain in two divisions: One, material that will be needed this week or next to save Britain from destruction before the bad weather sets in. Two, material that Britain will need throughout the winter to be in a position in the spring not only strong enough to resist invasion but powerful enough to take the aggressive. Later on I shall write you about the latter material but today I want to say a word about what we believe could go quickly.

"First, airplanes. We have approximately 75 flying fortresses in our army. These are incomparably more powerful with a longer range than anything that any other nation has. Also, we have many planes, not all first class, but out of which some could be spared for the defense of London. If an invasion is undertaken, little electric boats, called the 'mosquito fleet,' would be very helpful in turning back the transports. That would be second only in importance to the destroyers.

"Therefore we strongly hope that our Government dispatch immediately 25 flying fortresses and as many pursuit planes as possible, and 20 mosquito boats. Every day is important and a few weeks may be too late to save Britain and our first line of defense. (This was covered in today's telegram.)

"This winter the British will need tanks for the desert campaign to protect Suez and Gibralter; probably food on credit; and a large proportion of the products of American airplane factories. These latter materials we will discuss with you when the present emergency is over.

White Urges Flood of Propaganda

"Many of you wired a few hours after the destroyer deal was completed asking what to do next. *I wired Tuesday for letters, editorials, telegrams to the President urging that everything that can be spared from our American armed forces go now to help save London.* We were very fortunate in the destroyer matter in being able to mention 50 destroyers and repeat the number constantly. It is not always easy to give as precise figures. Sometimes our instructions will have to be a bit more general. But please have faith in us, knowing that we are trying to do everything possible to secure correct information and that we will not urge anything that we do not believe is wise and possible.

"Although I know that you must be tired from the hard work over the destroyer campaign, I urge you to use every bit of energy and reserve you have in the next two weeks in support of our Government sending every bit of material that can be spared to help Britain resist invasion from air and sea.

"One word more, we are getting all sorts of letters and inquiries about our political position. Everything that is done as one moves toward an election naturally seems to have a political motive. A radio commentator referred to us the other night as a Willkie committee and as if to balance that a wire came from one of our branches asking if the rumor was true that the committee was about to come out for Roosevelt. May I say that the committee contains many of the outstanding men of both political parties and I hope a few members of the Socialist party as well.

"The committee's position will be absolutely non-partisan. As a non-partisan committee we support the foreign policy of the President enthusiastically, not because the President is a Democrat but because he is our President, the Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces, and above everything else, because his foreign policy is one that we can enthusiastically support.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed)
"WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE."

* * *

Cables to Another General for Support

Having in mind the success in getting Gen. Pershing to speak on the radio in behalf of sending 50 American destroyers to Britain, Chairman White then turned to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former chief of staff of the United States Army, now in charge of the defense of the Philippine Islands. White cabled Gen. MacArthur at Manila asking his military opinion as to whether "the time has come for America to give continued and further aid to England in the fight for civilization." In part, Gen. MacArthur cabled in reply:

"The greatest strategical mistake in all history will be made if America fails to recognize the vital moment, if she permits again the writing of that fatal epitaph 'too late.' Such co-ordinated help as may be regarded as proper by our leaders should be synchronized with the British effort so that the English speaking peoples of the world will not be broken in detail. The vulnerability of singleness will disappear before unity of effort — not too late, not tomorrow, but today."

Immediately the White committee broadcast a leaflet under the heading: *"Send Those Bombers! Stop Hitler Now and Keep War Away From America."*

The leaflet contained the text of Gen. MacArthur's cablegram to White and urged the recipient to "Wire the President — urge your Senators and Representatives in Washington to take a strong public stand on aid to England — our first line of defense."

* * *

Joint Idea of White and Eichelberger

Now to go back to the inception of the White Committee. It was the joint idea of White and of Clark M. Eichelberger, now serving as its director.

Eichelberger, a war veteran, grew up in Freeport, Ill. An enthusiast in the cause of world peace through collective security, he became a regional officer and later the national director of the League of Nations Association. (It was to devote himself to the work of this organization that John Hessin Clarke resigned from the United States Supreme Court in 1922.)

Last May, White and Eichelberger talked over the necessity, as they saw it, of American aid to the Allies "short of war."

White had served as the chairman of a committee for the revision of the neutrality laws — palpably a change in the interest of the Allies — and he was eager to give further and continuing aid. Eichelberger was of like mind. He concedes now, with a wry smile, the irony of the position into which he, as an ardent peace advocate, has been forced by events.

Out of the conversation of White and Eichelberger grew a message to 60 prominent persons of similar views, and the favorable response to this enabled White on May 19 to announce the formation of the *Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.*

Stimson and Knox Become Members

Among the first to join the movement were former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, now Secretary of War; Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York; Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the *Chicago Daily News,* now Secretary of the Navy, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

The national committee now has 594 members, all of whom have come in at the invitation of White.

The officers, in addition to White and Eichelberger, are Hugh Moore, chairman of the executive committee, and Frederick C. McKee, treasurer. Moore is the head of the Dixie Vortex Cup Corporation of Easton, Pa., and McKee is a Pittsburgh cement manufacturer.

With the officers named, Lewis W. Douglas of New York, Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago and Dr. Frank Boudreau of New York constitute the executive committee. Douglas is the anti-New Dealer who resigned as Budget Director under Roosevelt; he is now president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. Mrs. Blaine is a sister of the late Cyrus McCormick. Dr. Boudreau is the director of the Millbank Fund, a medical foundation.

Forming Committee to Advise on Policy

Still in process of formation is the important advisory policy committee. The present members are the following:

Dr. Esther Brunauer of the American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C.

James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

Frederic R. Coudert, New York City, lawyer and writer on international relations.

Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Frank Kingdon, former president University of Newark, active in social welfare work; 122 East Forty-second street, New York City.

Freda Kirchwey, editor of *The Nation,* New York City.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City, recently appointed by President Roosevelt as chairman of the United States-Canada Joint Defense Commission.

Thomas W. Lamont, New York City, partner in J. P. Morgan & Co.

Arthur Lovejoy, emeritus professor of philosophy, Johns Hopkins University; chairman of the Baltimore chapter of the White Committee.

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Propaganda Engine

(Continued from Page 13)

Robert A. Millikan, physicist, winner of Nobel prize in physics 1923; California Institute of Technology, Berkeley, Cal.

Bishop G. Ashton Oldham, Episcopal Diocese of Albany, N. Y.

Charles Seymour, president of Yale University.

Robert Emmet Sherwood, playwright, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.

James Shotwell, professor of history, Columbia University.

Huston Thompson, lawyer of Washington, D C., former Federal Trade Commissioner.

Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, professor, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

W. W. Waymack, director of editorial section, *Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.*

Quincy Wright, professor of international law, University of Chicago.

Mgr. John A. Ryan, director of social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, New York and Washington, D. C.

* * *

$145,000 Expended Up to Week Ago

The headquarters of the *Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies* are in the building at 8 West Fortieth street, New York City. There is office space for a staff of about 40, including telephone operators, stenographers and file clerks.

On the ground floor of the same building are the offices of the New York City chapter, which has about 2200 members and is headed by Dr. Frank Kingdon. Like the other branches scattered throughout the country, this chapter is largely autonomous, though committed to following the policies laid down by the national committee. Herbert Bayard Swope, Jr., heads a special youth division of the New York Chapter.

The total membership of the national committee and its 662 local chapters is estimated by White at upward of 100,000. New chapters are steadily being formed. Ninety came into being in August while the campaign for the dispatch of destroyers to Great Britain was at its height.

Regional headquarters are being set up; for the Middle-West there will be an office at Chicago, and for the South one at Chapel Hill, under the direction of Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

Up to a week ago, the national committee had received, as its officers informed the writer, a total of $180,191, from 7825 persons, and had spent $145,000.

The disbursements include $25,000 paid for the publication throughout the country of Robert E. Sherwood's full-page *"Stop Hitler Now"* advertisement. Except for the $5000 which Sherwood personally gave toward this sum, the committee says it has received no subscription of more than $3000. Neither the Carnegie Endowment nor any other foundation, the committee says, has contributed

When the charge lately was made in the Senate that J. P. Morgan was a heavy contributor, the committee asserted that the total received from Morgan was an unsolicited $500 and that a check for the same amount had come from David Dubinsky's garment workers' union. Less than half the contributions, it was stated, have come from New York City.

The money spent by the national committee is exclusive of whatever may have been spent locally by the various chapters. Some of these have offices and considerable staffs.

* * *

'Stop Hitler' Ad Sherwood's Idea

The *"Stop Hitler"* advertisement was Sherwood's idea. An ardent protagonist of aid for the Allies, he wrote the ad and guaranteed the cost. The committee approved it and published it June 10 in 18 papers throughout the country over the committee's name, with a note appended that the names of all those who had contributed toward its publication were being filed with the State Department. There is no requirement of such filing in the law.

The advertisement attracted much attention and was favorably commented upon by President Roosevelt at a press conference. Mr. Roosevelt said he had not read the advertisement until he heard that it had been written by his friend "Bob" Sherwood, and that while he could not indorse every specific phrase in it, he thought it a fine, educational thing.

The advertisement concluded with an appeal for the sending of planes, guns, munitions and food to the Allies. The destroyers had not then come into the picture. Messages to the President and members of Congress were urged, so that they would "know that the American people are not afraid to cast off the hypocritical mask of neutrality, which deceives no one, including ourselves."

Tone of Big Ad Printed in Chicago

A second large advertisement, July 15, was published only in Chicago. France by this time having fallen, the advertisement asked specifically for aid to Great Britain to *"Stop Hitler Now."*

"Hitler's dream of a world under Nazi rule cannot be realized as long as Britain holds out," ran the argument. "The acknowledged will of our people must not be stalled any longer. Our unlimited sympathy for those who still fight for freedom — and our profound convictions as to our own self-interest — must be expressed in something more formidable than weasel words."

Our Government, it was stated, was being asked by "a small but vociferous group" to "speak in the timorous tones of appeasement." To the "appeasement" argument, the advertisement replied: "It makes no difference to Hitler — and the masters of all the slave states—whether we antagonize them, or bootlick them. They will attempt to continue with their program regardless of what we do or say at the moment."

Readers were urged to write or telegraph the President and members of Congress, and to tell all candidates for office, that the Government should send Britain "all the planes, guns, ammunition, food and essential materials that we can possibly spare — and send them NOW."

'Between Us and Hitler Stands British Fleet'

Another advertisement, filling three-quarters of a page, was published in New York, July 30, with the caption *"Between Us and Hitler Stands the British Fleet."* Readers again were asked to telegraph or write the President and Congressmen in behalf of aid to Great Britain — "before it is too late." The statement was attributed to Adolf Hitler that "we will soon have storm troopers in America . . . we shall have men whom degenerate Yankeedom will not be able to challenge." Contributions to the work of the committee were solicited, and a coupon was printed for the convenience of subscribers. The advertisement stated that the funds for its insertion were "provided entirely by contributions of the American people who believe that helping Great Britain now is the best way to protect America."

Four small ads, paid for by individuals whose names they carried, appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune,* Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. These, again, appealed for the sending of messages, by mail or wire, to the members of Congress urging "utmost speed in continuing to aid England now." Lines at the end invited contributions for additional advertising. Other such contributions have been received and more are expected by the committee.

* * *

Americans Form a London Outpost

Individuals and newspapers in the United States have recently begun to receive a news letter issued by the *"Americans-in-Britain Outpost of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies."* This organization, according to officials of the White Committee in New York, was formed wholly on the initiative of a group of Americans in London.

"We are America in miniature," says one of the news letters, and the stated purposes of the group are "to act as an observation post of the William Allen White Committee; to tell Americans at home what we are seeing, thinking and hoping for the future; to interpret America to Britain."

Arthur Newell of the *Associates for Anglo - American Understanding,* and Charles G. Tubbs are co-chairmen of the enterprise, which has its headquarters at 29 Gordon Square, London.

Agency for Guiding Public Sentiment

There will be occasion in this report to return to the White Committee, but at this point there should be a more extended account of the informal group which I have described as working with and behind the White Committee. The work of this group his been enormously effective. It has been a sort of idea mill, and, beyond that, an agency for guiding public sentiment (through the writers admitted to its discussions) and for laying the aid-to-Britain cause directly and forcibly before high Government officials, including the President.

The group has no name, no chairman, no treasurer, nor any form of organization. It has stayed strictly in the background, leaving the White Committee to function undisturbed as the formal front of the aid-to-Britain movement.

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It was the work very largely of this little band of like-minded men brought together by a burning conviction, that enabled Ernest Lindley, a columnist favorable to the New Deal and enjoying exceptional sources of information, a biographer of the President, to write in a recent article on the destroyer-air base deal:

"The duty of informing the public concerning a deal which the President regards as 'epochal' was shouldered by the columnists and editorial writers, with little cooperation from the President and his administration. More than that, a few columnists and editors and publishers were the moving spirits in the whole affair on this side of the Atlantic."

Lindley in the same article refers to the President "as a sort of executive officer for a deal largely arranged and publicly advocated almost exclusively by private citizens." He believes that except for the President's "concern about domestic politics," the destroyer deal could have been closed a month before it was.

* * *

'The Miller Group' Begins to Function

What I shall call for convenience *"the Miller group"* had its inception late in June, when two or three of the present membership, discussing national defense, agreed that it would be an excellent idea if a group could be brought together to talk over the fate of the British fleet in relation to our defense, and see if something could not be done to spur our Government to more effective action in aid of Britain than was then being taken.

As a result of this discussion, Lewis W. Douglas, former Budget Director, was host on July 11 to a company of about a dozen, who agreed that it was imperative that this Government should take steps to prevent German control of the North Atlantic. It was agreed that the group should continue its discussions from time to time and that others of similar views should be brought in.

Later, it was decided that the group, while remaining unorganized and entirely fluid, should have a sort of "clearing house" to facilitate the arrangement of meetings and the execution of ideas that might be agreed upon. Francis P. Miller of Fairfax, Va., well known over the country through his work as an organizer of study groups for the Council on Foreign Relations, was selected for this task. He accepted after obtaining leave of absence from the council, whose directors, like Miller, felt there should be no mingling of the activities of the council with those of a propagandist group.

Miller thereupon, on July 22, opened an office at 11 West Forty-second street, New York. He was provided with a budget of $3500 for office expenses for two months, the period of his leave of absence. It is expected now that this leave will be extended. Two thousand dollars of the $3500 was contributed by Ward Cheney, silk manufacturer and a leading spirit in the group, and the rest came from group members or friends in small amounts.

19 Men Decided on Destroyer Program

On July 25 the group held a dinner meeting at the Century Club in New York City and from the discussion emerged the illuminating memorandum on the destroyers-for-Britain deal, the text of which is printed in a box on this page. Attending this meeting were the following:

Robert S. Allen, Washington columnist.

Joseph Alsop, Washington columnist.

Ulric Bell, Washington correspondent of the *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Barry Bingham, publisher of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, son of the late Robert Worth Bingham, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Ward Cheney, silk manufacturer of New York.

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological Seminary of New York.

Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the William Allen White Committee.

Harold K. Guinsberg, head of the Viking Press of New York.

George Watts Hill, banker and farmer of Durham, N. C.

Henry W. Hobson, Episcopal Bishop of Cincinnati.

Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College.

Francis P. Miller of Fairfax, Va.

Geoffrey Parsons, chief editorial writer of the *New York Herald Tribune.*

Frank L. Polk, New York lawyer; former Undersecretary of State.

Whitney H. Shepardson, a director of the Council on Foreign Relations, of New York.

Robert Emmet Sherwood, playwright, of New York.

Admiral William H. Standley, retired, of New York.

Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, professor in Union Theological Seminary of New York.

Six War Advocates Attended Meeting

Of this group of 19, six were signers of the June 9 public statement favoring an immediate war declaration against Germany by the United States. These were Agar, Hill, Bishop Hobson, Miller, Shepardson and Admiral Standley.

Admiral Standley makes frequent speeches in behalf of the group's policies. In a speech at Chicago last Wednesday night, before a meeting sponsored by the Chicago chapter of the *Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies*, Admiral Standley advocated that America "provide an adequate number" of "mosquito boats" to Great Britain to "forestall any menace the U-boats of Germany may be in the Atlantic." Continuing, he said:

"As we advance with our rearmament we should throw more and more ships, airplanes, munitions and all the material aid and comfort at our command into democracy's fight against Hitlerism . . .

"We are alive to the belief that, if Britain does not stop Hitler now, sooner or later we must undertake the job ourselves."

Acheson Helps Point Out the Way

Among the other persons who have participated from time to time in the discussions of the group or who, because of their known sympathies, have been invited to do so, are the following:

Dean G. Acheson, New York and Washington lawyer, who resigned as Undersecretary of the Treasury because of disagreement with the Roosevelt fiscal policies. Acheson was one of the four New York lawyers who signed the famous Aug. 11 letter to the *New York Times* asserting the right of the President to make the destroyer-naval base deal with Great Britain by executive action alone. This statement, as events have shown, carried great weight with the President, and Attorney-General Jackson leaned heavily upon it for his reasoning in support of the transaction. The other signers were Charles C. Burlingham, Thomas D. Thatcher, who was Solicitor-General under President Hoover, and George Rublee.

Dr. James Rowland Angell of Hamden, Conn., former president of Yale University and now educational counselor of the National Broadcasting Co.

Hamilton Fish Armstrong of New York, editor of *Foreign Affairs.*

John L. Balderston of Beverly Hills, Cal., playwright, official Washington observer of the William Allen White Committee, and former foreign newspaper correspondent.

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

Col. William J. Donovan of New York, Assistant Attorney-General under President Coolidge; recently in Great Britain as an observer for Secretary of the Navy Knox.

Lewis W. Douglas of New York, anti-New Dealer who resigned as Budget Director under Roosevelt and now is head of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Allen W. Dulles of New York, lawyer with firm of Sullivan & Cromwell; long in American diplomatic service.

Henry R. Luce, publisher of *Time, Life* and *Fortune.*

Henry F. Pringle, author, of New York; biographer of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.

Walter Wanger of Los Angeles, moving picture producer.

Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University.

* * *

How 'Miller Group' Carried Out Its Plan

All the practical steps outlined in the illuminating July memorandum of "the Miller group" have been taken.

Carrying out the first item on the agenda, three of the group, Herbert Agar, Ward Cheney and Francis P. Miller went to Washington early in August and in personal interviews bore down hard on the President and most of the members of the Cabinet for immediate and drastic aid to Great Britain. Transfer of the destroyers was the great objective.

Agar, accompanied by Eichelberger of the White committee, saw the President on Aug. 1. Miller talked to Henry Wallace,

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now Democratic nominee for Vice-President. Joseph Alsop talked to Admiral Stark, chief of naval operations. The burden of the message thus driven home to the President and the other officials was that the Government, in view of the danger to this nation from Hitler's projected world-wide revolution, was pursuing a "cowardly" course; that public opinion demanded more than was being done and would assuredly support the administration in the destroyer deal.

'Talked Turkey' To Roosevelt

As Alsop, who was in the middle of the picture, has written: "A great number of persons, both members of the administration and private White House friends, had become disturbed by the President's seeming lethargy." The destroyer deal had been in the wind since the first of June, when Prime Minister Churchill had appealed urgently to the President for as many destroyers as we could spare. It was to overcome the "lethargy" of the President that the delegation from the Miller group descended on Washington in August and, as one of the group has said, "talked turkey" to the administration.

Lindley in the following paragraph attributes too large a part to the writers (though they played an important part), but his picture of the methods by which private individuals sought to influence, and did influence, the course of events in the destroyer deal is essentially accurate:

"For almost two months almost everything that was done toward effecting the destroyer deal was done by newspaper columnists and editors. They surveyed the problem with the high officers of the Army and Navy individually, with members of the Cabinet, with leading Senators and Congressmen, with Wendell Willkie, and with the President himself. They persuaded Gen. Pershing to advocate the transfer of destroyers, in a nation-wide broadcast."

Then Pershing, Others on Radio

Second on the schedule of the Miller group, as developed at the July 25 meeting, was the launching of "a radio program of education." As related, Gen. Pershing was induced to go on the air for the destroyer deal and he was aided in the preparation of his speech by one of the group — Agar. Broadcasting arrangements were made by Alsop. Later, radio speeches in similar vein were made by Admiral William H. Standley, retired, of New York, former Chief of Naval Operations, a member of the Miller group and also one of the signers of the June statement favoring a war declaration; and by Col. William J. Donovan of New York. Both these speeches were arranged for by Miller, as also was a radio speech by Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, scheduled for today (Saturday).

Members of the Miller group emphasize its entire informality and its *ad hoc* character. No votes are taken. Friends of the members are freely invited into the discussions, which take place every two weeks or so. Ideas are tossed about in conversation and any that are deemed worthy and practicable — such as the launching of the radio program — are sought to be put into execution. Executive responsibility, such as it is, rests on Miller.

Willkie Is Sounded Out on Destroyer Deal

A member or members of the group helped to sound out Wendell Willkie on the destroyer deal. Though he declined to commit himself publicly in advance, he indicated that he approved it. Consequently, when he came out with his statement, after the conclusion of the deal, approving the result but taking exception to the method, some of the members of the group felt that they had been let down. From within the group, as a result, came the inspiration of a statement, Sept. 10, signed by some 60 citizens who joined, "irrespective of their party affiliations or their views on domestic issues," in an "unqualified indorsement" of the destroyer transaction.

Signatures to this statement, as set out in the preface, were solicited by "three Republicans and pro-Willkie members" of the White Committee — Chairman White, President Conant of Harvard and Lewis W. Douglas.

* * *

War Advocate Takes a Big Part

Another "practical step" decided upon at the Century Club meeting of "the Miller group" was the "approval of a news letter." Earlier John L. Balderston, successful playwright and former long-time correspondent of American newspapers in London, now a movie script writer living at Beverly Hills, Cal., had been in New York and expressed a warm desire to give some practical help to the aid-for-Britain movement. He was one of the 30 signers of the June statement urging the United States to declare war on Germany.

When the news-letter idea came up, Miller telephoned Balderston and asked him to undertake the job. Balderston agreed to do so, at his own expense. Miller placed the idea of the letter with the William Allen White committee.

Balderston came on back East late in August and began the preparation of "wire letters" for distribution to a selected list of about 50 newspapers. These letters, which have been put out from Washington at the rate of about two a week, contain "background" information for editors on the needs of Great Britain and the progress of the White movement. The letters are telegraphed under the aegis of the White Committee, as *"The William Allen White News Service."* A copy of each goes to Miller, who has it mimeographed and distributed by mail among the members of his group and perhaps 100 others throughout the country . . .

The Now-Famous 7-Point Program

On Sept. 5 it was published, on the strength of a Balderston letter listing the "requirements" of Great Britain, that the White Committee was about to sponsor a new seven-point program of aid to Great Britain. Balderston had written that the British needed, roughly in order of priority:

1. A score of motor torpedo boats, "wanted at once."

2. Flying boats of the PBY type now being made in San Diego.

3. Flying fortresses, our great long-range bombers.

4. Tanks. "Five or six tanks a day are now being turned out for the United States. The British ask for all of these, please, but not for long, only for the first few weeks of supply."

5. Air fields. "To train pilots in a country where out of any cloud may pop a German fighter presents certain difficulties. Such a country is England. This was foreseen, and the reservoir of pilots in training was decreed to be Canada. But it gets very cold in Canada. In fact, for many months the type of training necessary for fighting pilots cannot be carried on there at all. The British would like the use of air fields for training pilots in Texas and Southern California. Training planes could be turned over to them there and would not have to be sent abroad."

6. Two hundred and fifty thousand more Lee-Enfield rifles.

Also He Wants Our Secret Bomb Sight

As to the seventh point, involving our jealously guarded bomb sight, reputedly the finest instrument of the kind in the world, Balderston wrote: "Finally there comes the bomb sight. At this point this dispatch hastens to censor itself, and the subject would not be mentioned except that it affords a perfect example of the two ways of thinking possible about any or all of the British requests.

"If we give a secret weapon to a friend, that weapon sooner or later may be captured by the enemy and used against us. That's one way to look at it. That's the way all of Hitler's victims have looked at similar problems. The other way to envisage the problem, of course, is to concede that if your friend is fighting alone, and protecting you while he does so, it is neighborly to give him whatever help you happen to have available, and if this involves risk to yourself, to take that risk in the interest not merely of sound strategy but of your own self-respect."

It was in this *"William Allen White News Service"* telegram that Balderston urged public pressure on the Army and Navy chiefs to override any opposition on their part to his seven-point program for aiding Britain.

* * *

White Disavows Balderston Program

Upon publication of the Balderston statement of British needs, Chairman White immediately disavowed it as the program of the committee.

Emphasizing that he was against the United States entering the war, White said his objective was that of giving Britain all the aid that could be given "safely, wisely and legally."

"Personally," he added, "I shall never advocate giving away anything needed for our safety, and by the word needed, I mean what Army and Navy authorities say is needed."

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Columnist Boake Carter

Clears Slandered Name of Late Senator Lundeen

MR. BOAKE CARTER, in his excellent newspaper column distributed by the Ledger Syndicate, devotes a recent comment to clearing the name of the late Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota.

"In the years that this column has been in existence its writer has abided by a general rule to refrain from bickering with fellow columnists," Boake Carter writes.

"But today this column departs from the general rule to defend the name of a dead man that has been foully smeared.

"The late Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, who died in a commercial airline crash recently, declared to his friends shortly before his death that he wouldn't be surprised if, because of his grim adherence to his convictions, he wouldn't some time suffer the same fate that befell Huey Long.

"But I'm quite sure that Senator Lundeen never expected to have his character assassinated AFTER his death!

"A few days ago a Washington column (Pearson and Allen) carried a statement that Lundeen was under investigation at the time of his death by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for alleged pro-Nazi activities. Said that column: 'A G-man, a Department of Justice attorney and an F.B.I. secretary were on the plane with him and all were killed.'

"The article then proceeded to assert that suspicion was directed to Lundeen after 'many mysterious visits to his office' by George Sylvester Viereck, 'famous German propagandist . . . and self-avowed friend of Adolf Hitler's Germany.'

"The article said that Viereck wrote Lundeen's speeches for insertion in the *Congressional Record;* that the visitor gave gifts of candy to the Lundeen stenogs. 'Justice Department agents were attempting to find out the extent to which Berlin was definitely hooked up with members of this (isolationist) Congressional bloc when Lundeen's plane crashed,' the article continued.

* * *

"Shocked to the core on reading the article, I set about checking immediately," Mr. Carter goes on. "Since Lundeen was my friend—I am proud to be able to say that—and since I knew his hatred of Hitlerism, but knew also of his determination to battle doggedly against those elements which desire to drive this country into a foreign war, it was impossible for me to believe the truth of what I read.

"By the end of a day's telephoning, I gathered the facts. I set them down here. I hope they help to clear as fine and decent an American as ever sat in the United States Senate.

"Attorney General Jackson denied categorically that the Department of Justice was investigating Lundeen.

"From the office of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I., I got the following: That the 'G-man' on the plane was en route to his first assignment in the Chicago field office, after his initial training period of seven weeks.

"The 'F.B.I. secretary' was not a secretary, but a typist, setting out on her annual leave, bound for Cleveland, where she had planned to spend the weekend with a girl friend.

"The 'Department of Justice attorney' was a lawyer from the tax division, without connection whatsoever with the F.B.I. and unknown to them as an identity until she died.

" 'Smears like this one on Lundeen,' I was informed from Mr. Hoover's office, 'are totally unfair to the F.B.I. We are not a *Gestapo* nor an *Ogpu.* We are not engaged in spying on Senators or Congressmen and we don't intend to.

" 'We are doing more right now, as a matter of fact, to prove the Americanism of many unjustly maligned people in these days of hysteria than to prove their un-Americanism.

" '*Senator Lundeen was not under investigation and it is a gross slander on him to say he was.* The smear he received, putting us inferentially behind the eight ball, is typical of the Communist tactics we have had to contend with in our work'."

'America First'

THERE are about twenty pro-war organizations in the United States for every group in favor of pecae.

These odds, however, were slightly lowered recently with the formation in Chicago of an organization called the *"National Committee of America First."*

The roster of directors of this committee contains some of the outstanding names in the country — Henry Ford, General Hugh Johnson, Kathryn Lewis, Hanford McNider, Edward Rickenbacker and General Robert Wood.

As might have been expected, the work of this committee has been practically ignored by the press and already the word is going round that it is a "Nazi Fifth Column" group.

The war-mongering "Committee to Aid the Allies" can ring every residential telephone subscriber in New York City urging our involvement in the European holocaust, but when a few good and true Americans get together to oppose intervention, it's treason!

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White's Activities Described As Amazing

But Balderston, of course, is not the only person who has gathered information for the William Allen White committee. White himself has important contacts which have enabled him to get an accurate picture of British needs. Newspaper columnists and editors have helped. There is reason to believe that the survey lately made in Great Britain by Col. William J. Donovan, as an agent of the Secretary of the Navy, has been a fruitful source of information.

Chairman White has been indefatigable in furthering the aims of the committee. The number of persons all over the country whom he consults by telephone is described by his associates as amazing. When he is not working at the job at New York headquarters — he was there lately and had a five-hour conference with his executive committee — he is likely to be similarly engaged at his Kansas office.

Every decision on policy is his, taken after consultation with his advisers. No proposed chapter of the White Committee is permitted to come into the movement unless it subscribes fully to the objectives laid down by the National Committee.

The White Committee has been set up for the duration of the war and, if the present ideas of its leaders are carried out, for the period of peace-making to follow. "Appeasement," now and in the future, will be fought to the limit.

Leaders Defend Their Course

To the criticism that the activities of the committee are heading the country toward war, the leaders of the committee reply that obviously there is no completely "safe" course for the United States; that anything we may do or not do involves risks; that in fact the safest course we can take, relatively speaking, is to do what we can to bring about a British victory.

In their view, the steps that might involve us in the war are being taken on the other side, and it is only these, and not any aid we give Great Britain, that might bring us in.

If Hitler wanted today to declare war on the United States, he would find a pretext. Any idea that the White Committee is seeking or desires to get this country into war is declared to be the "sheerest bunk."

* * *

There remains the criticism that the activities of the committee tend to strip this country of weapons it may need in its own defense. The recent reply of White to this charge has already been stated.

The director of the committee, Clark M. Eichelberger, in a conversation with the writer, said the committee was simply exploiting a last chance for the United States to stay out of war. He advanced the idea, too, that if the strong sentiment in the United States for aid to the Allies had not been "channeled" and made effective by the White Committee, a sense of frustration would have arisen that might have led us directly toward, and perhaps into, war.

Another official said the case for aid to Britain — and for the work of the White Committee in arousing public sentiment to that end — was reducible to four points: First, we are in danger; second, we must arm adequately; third, it will take us five to seven years to build the two-ocean navy we require; fourth, to put the matter in the lowest possible terms of self-interest, we can gain time for building up our defenses by enabling Britain to hold out.

The committee will decide from time to time, as the war situation changes, on the concrete objectives of its continuing campaign. Planes and mosquito boats for England are the immediate goal. Tomorrow it may be something different. The success of the committee in the destroyer deal suggests how formidable it will be in any cause it may champion.

'Social Justice' Readers Voice Election Views

THE LETTERS and comments with which readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE accompanied their polls of opinion on the forthcoming national election are even more revealing than the percentage figures.

Resentment over Candidate Willkie's indiscreet reference to Father Coughlin continues to find expression and this, doubtless, had much to do with the changed percentage figures in the second computation.

Excerpts from some of the more representative expressions of reader opinion are presented below:

"I was at Elwood when Mr. Willkie made his acceptance speech," says one letter. "I also was born there, knew his father and mother, also the rest of the family . . . He and his family were good common people. I was very much enthused when he came out for President, so were my close neighbors here. But some of us have cooled off considerably in the last few weeks after finding out his views on conscription, Jews, international banking and several more things.

"The five neighbor families, like myself, are Protestants, mostly English, Scotch and Irish descent, but are in accord with most of SOCIAL JUSTICE views.

"Should we vote for Willkie and prolong the misery, or vote for Roosevelt, *have the revolution* and get it over with?"

"I would suggest that you send Mr. Willkie a copy of the last two issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and in some way let him know how Rev. Coughlin stands on religion and nationality and race."

"Regardless of Mr. Willkie's indiscreet remarks, he is our last chance and our salvation."

From a "New Deal Employe, Washington, D. C." — "God help this country if we have four more years of Roosevelt."

"I think Roosevelt will be our next President, because I fear there will be no election this Fall."

"I am suspicious about this 'people's choice' build-up for Willkie, taking note of how Davenport quit his job and made a scram for the Willkie bandwagon. If Willkie is elected it will be just some more of the same under a different label."

"What did Willkie have to say about the money question? Not a peep!"

"I am voting AGAINST Roosevelt because of the third term issue. I cannot vote FOR Willkie on anything, believing as I do that his administration will only be ringing the changes on the same old stuff."

"We figure Roosevelt the more liberal, but people up here (Northwest), are looking strongly to see a third party started very soon, as we do not believe that either the Democratic or Republican Parties have a solution to our economic ills."

"Wisconsin is a dairy state and is hard hit by the A.A.A. and all the other New Deal experiments. Since you want to know how the farmers in our country stand, I will tell you there is not one farmer in ten that is FOR the New Deal."

"I found that the people who are interested and wide awake were all for Willkie, but those that are indifferent or not interested are for Roosevelt; and there is a big third group that are undecided."

"As I see the situation it makes little difference which candidate is selected by the people, as both seem to favor war. Two out of five believe that Mr. Roosevelt will keep us out of war for a longer time than would Mr. Willkie. The others believe that Mr. Willkie will extend the time of our entrance into the war."

"I shall vote for Willkie, not because I think he will make a *different* President from the present one, but on the opinion that if the fruit cart is upset, it will take a while to pick up the bananas and get started again. In other words, the *clique* who backs our political forces, will be somewhat disconcerted and thrown off the track and honest men may get a brief chance to prosper."

A Catholic priest writes: "I do not relish voting for Mr. Willkie but I most certainly cannot vote for Mr. Roosevelt.

An engineer: "I intended to vote for Willkie but his remarks about Father Coughlin have changed my mind."

A Purchasing Agent: "I certainly do not like Willkie's remarks anent Father Coughlin, but I cannot vote for a third term for anyone."

A Democratic worker: "I am astonished at Mr. Willkie's opinion of Father Coughlin but at that, I cannot 'see' Mr. Roosevelt and the third term."

"I think your poll should have asked: 'Who will you VOTE for?' Many defeatists are psychologized by the press into thinking Roosevelt will win, although they will vote for Willkie. Nearly all I asked said they thought Roosevelt would win but their proposed voting would more accurately indicate that Willkie will win!"

"Of 40 interviewed, only five will vote for F.D.R. this Fall; of the five, two are from Iowa and three from Maryland. The 35 opposed to F.D.R. are, like myself, very much opposed. I hope and think Willkie will win by a very small margin."

A poll of 700 employes of a publishing company finds 10 per cent for Roosevelt and 90 per cent for Willkie.

A poll of 400 employes in a railroad shop showed 40 per cent for Willkie and the reporting reader said: "Those who are in favor of F.D.R. are the ones who feel that the New Deal did a lot for them. Of course, those of us who read SOCIAL JUSTICE know better."

"If Willkie were not 'controlled' he never would have been selected by the adherents of tweedledum; if Roosevelt were not 'controlled' he never would have been selected by the adherents of tweedledee."

Queer Political Animal

"I'M FOR WILLKIE BUT I'M AFRAID ROOSEVELT IS TOO STRONG WITH THE BOYS ON RELIEF, THE POLITICIANS ETC. ETC."
THE DEFEATISMONGREL

—Cartoonist Goldberg in the New York Sun

Built a 'Dynasty'

TO THE EDITOR:

Looking at the pictures of the women lined up outside the Senate Chamber dressed in mourning weeds, recalls to memory the Presidential year, 1936. It seems like only yesterday that radio broadcasters were going about interviewing the populace about the coming election of 1936.

To the question "For whom are you going to vote for President, and why?" — the eager reply in about nine out of ten cases, particularly from the women was something like this—"I am voting for Franklin Roosevelt, because I think he is a great 'hu-man-uh-*TAY*-ree-un'."

One after another, as they came up to the microphone, this was almost the invariable answer.

It makes one wonder now, seeing those American mothers, dressed in mourning in their Nation's capitol, how many who will be weeping and wailing in 1940 were among the ones who eagerly voted for the "Great Human-I-*tear-ian*" in 1936.

They should weep and wail and see if it does any good now. Four years ago America and American liberty was sold out to build up the "Dynasty of F.D. Rex I."

—M. McE.

Port Huron, Mich.

A Vote for Willkie

TO THE EDITOR:

Millions in this country besides myself have been deeply hurt by the insulting manner in which Candidate Wendell Willkie has treated Father Coughlin. But we must strive to remember the lessons Father Coughlin has tried to teach us. Roosevelt and his bureaucrats must be defeated in November; and though we feel that Willkie's policies are not a great deal different from those of President Roosevelt, we must not sanction a third term for any man.

Father Coughlin has been called anti-Semitic; pro-Nazi; even a "Communist." Those of us who have followed him through the years know this is not the truth. He has tried to teach us all the American way—a fair and honest living for us all. He numbers among his friends members of all denominations, Jews, Protestants, Catholics, as well as those of no religious faith.

Father Coughlin opposes Communism and has taught us the havoc it has wrought in the world. He has shown the errors in government which have brought such men as Hitler into power; the *Versailles treaty*, which robbed a nation of its right to live among other nations and humbled its people who are no more to blame than you and I for that awful carnage now known as the first World War.

He has shown us the grave faults in international banking and in our economic system—but most of all he has shown us our blessings; has taught us how grateful we should be for this glorious country of ours.

Let us elect Wendell Willkie in November.

Parma, Ohio **—H.M.W.**

It's Up to Us

WHILE the big radio stations of the country remain closed to the Sunday afternoon broadcasts of Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine feels more than ever obliged to carry on the work in print that the Radio Priest would seek to do in speech, if he were free.

It is our ambition to keep Father Coughlin's radio audience intact, and informed about what is going on, so that when he will again be permitted to return to the air, his hearers will be abreast of him in the march of time.

We, therefore, need YOUR co-operation more than ever.

* * *

Reports from distributors of the magazine, and from news dealers over the last month, have shown an encouraging increase.

The same is true of individual subscription orders received by the Circulation Department in the last several weeks.

We are quite naturally heartened by this reader approval and our appreciation and thanks are extended, without qualification, to all who had any part in it.

Let's keep it up.

* * *

The total circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine at any time, encouraging as it is, can only hope to reach but a part of the vast radio audience who have listened to Father Coughlin each Sunday afternoon over the past dozen or more years.

If we are to voice his ideas effectively the magazine will have to have the widest possible dissemination.

In this each one of you can help.

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Regimentation of Radio

THE *New York Times* informs us (September 24) that President Roosevelt, by Executive order, has set up a *Defense Communications Board.*

This Board is charged with co-ordinating all branches of communications with the national defense and preparing plans for operation "during any national emergency."

Those words just quoted are significant.

The Communications Board can begin to function during any national emergency; and the President of the United States is empowered to decide when any national emergency exists.

The personnel of the Board is published. Its chairman is James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Its members are Major General Joseph O. Maubergne, Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, Breckenridge Long and Herbert E. Gaston.

Directly—not indirectly—all radio stations, telephone companies, telegraph companies and similar institutions are commandeered by Government order, despite the fact that "the board will have no power to censor radio or other communications, or to take over any facilities."

If that is so, why interfere with Western Union, Postal Telegraph, American Telephone and Telegraph, and the various State telephone corporations, all of which have performed a better job under private management than they will be expected to perform under Government control?

Our memories are still green with the story of the railroads which were taken over during the first World War.

The Executive order creating the Communications Board adds that "the board does not propose to interfere . . . any more than is necessary for the national protection."

In employing the above words, President Roosevelt reserves to himself, and his appointed Board members, the right to say what is and what is not necessary for the national protection.

Yes; big business is in the army now!

Big business is regimented in principle.

Soon, it will be regimented in practice.

Soon, every laborer working in every munition-producing factory will be considered to be a soldier.

He dare not strike for higher wages, better working conditions, shorter hours.

He dare not quit his job without being charged with A.W.O.L. (Away Without Official Leave).

All the hot air expended by public officials in damning Fascism for the past 10 years is no more substantial than hot air.

An American type of Fascism is upon us—a type invented for the protection of politicians, the Federal Reserve Banksters and the gold hoard in Kentucky.

Cheerio, John! Here we come.

P.S.—By "John" we mean John Bull!

Big New 'America First' Contest

An $8,400 Question and Answer Competition—Starts Today!